The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

Established 1917

A Gross Exaggeration

EDITORIAL

Why Russia Hesitates to Declare War

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Problems of the Kuomintang

By Albert M. Guptill

Mercury in the Far East, by Boris Torgasheff—Understanding Sun Yat Sen, by W. P. Mills—What Happened at the Forestry Conference, by C. L. Keng—The Truth about the Sino-Soviet Dispute, by J. B. Powell—Editorial Comment, New Books of Interest, Who's Who in China.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 14, 1929 VOLUME L NUMBER 2

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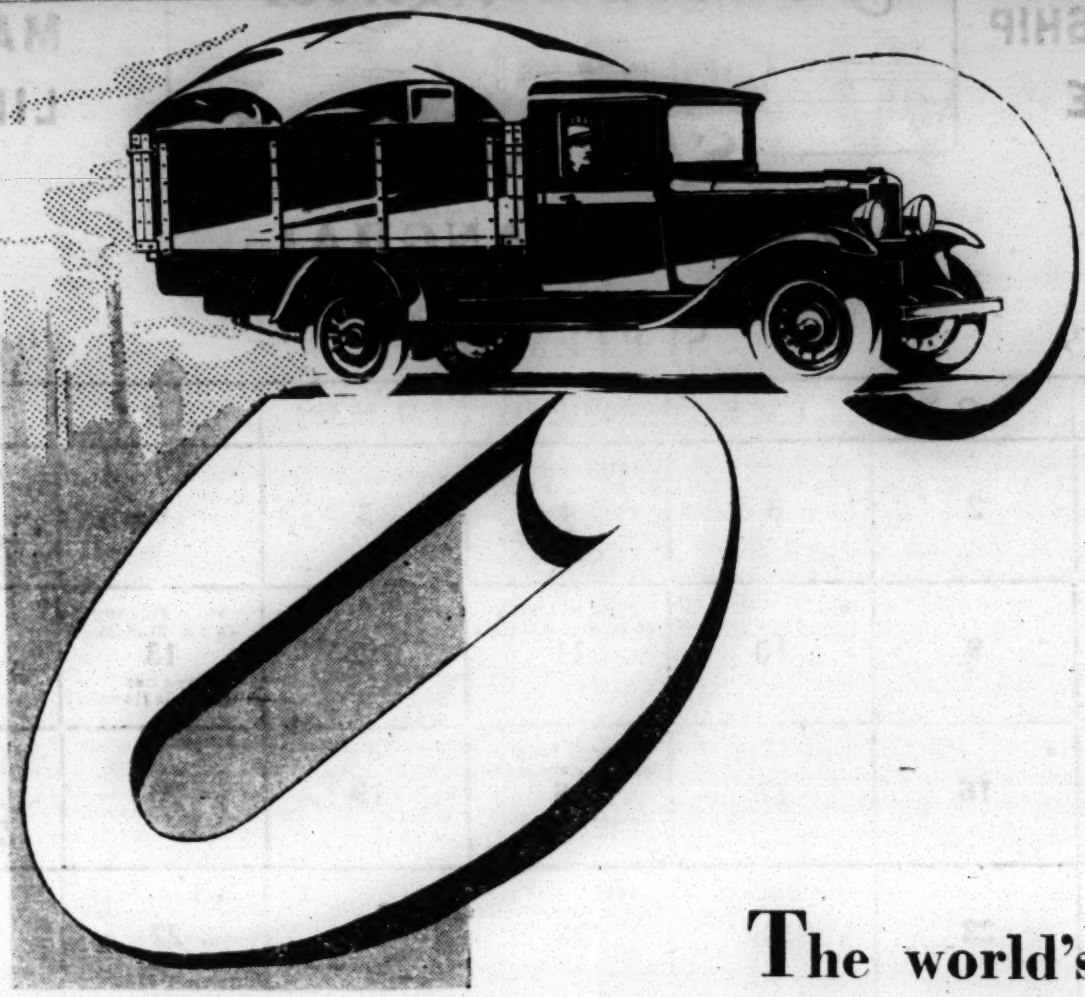

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Contents

Editorial Paragraphs
- A Gross Exaggeration 75
- Why Russia Hesitates to Declare War 76
- Taxation Without Protection 77
- Passing of the Censorship 78

Special Articles
- Severest Fighting Features Week's Developments in Sino-Russian Impasse 78
- American Engineer Alleges Graft, Corruption, Inefficiency in Soviet Administrationof C. E. R. ..... By D. C. Bess 80
- The Truth About the Sino-Soviet Dispute in Manchuria ..... By J. B. Powell 81
- The Formal Opening of Yenching University 85
- National Forestry Conference at Nanking.. By C. L. Keng 86
- Agreement for Rendition of the Belgian Concession at Tientsin 87
- A Frank Discussion of Problems Facing the Kuomintang ..... By Albert M. Guptill 88
- The Invincible Loh Hua Team Gains Further Laurels in Java ..... By G. T. Tan 90
- Mercury in the Far East ..... By Boris P. Torgasheff 92
- Understanding Sun Yat Sen ..... By W. P. Mills 96
- On the Abolition of Extrality ..... By Liu Lu-ying 98
- The West Lake Exposition and the Illegal Lottery Tickets ..... By P. K. W. 98
- Notes from Peiping ..... By Hin Wong 100
- New Books of Interest in the Far East 102
- Three More Replies to Extrality Note Published 106
- Press Censorship Abolished 108
- Who's Who in China 108
- From the Chinese Press 111
- Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation 113
- What the Ships Carry between America and China v

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A GROSS EXAGGERATION

IN an editorial appearing in the *New York Times* for August 6, it is declared that the Chinese National Government, in a further effort to suppress unfriendly reports, has appointed a censor "to supervise the material printed by the *Peking Leader*. Since this paper has been notoriously partisan to the Nationalists, and the action is reported to be because of a number of articles by its editor, long an ardent supporter of the Nanking regime, criticizing the Nationalists, the situation is not encouraging for those who favor freedom of the press in China."

It will be recalled that such a report was issued from Peking, but was later denied by the *Leader*, as well as by the government. The explanation was that the *Leader* had been purchased from the foreign owners by a group of Chinese, and therefore came under the supervision of the press censorship which until recently has been enforced on Chinese-owned publications. Apparently there was little basis for the earlier rumor although it is possible that the report of the sale of the *Leader*, which was not confirmed till afterward, might innocently have been garbled by a foreign correspondent into the story that apparently was sent to the *Times*.

But the report was corrected the following day, and if *Times* correspondent had misinformed his paper he should have cabled a correction. Apparently this was not done, as the editorial in discussion appeared in the *Times* several weeks after the original rumor had been "spiked." The *Times* continues:

"When the various foreign correspondents who were best acquainted with Chinese conditions were, one by one, forced out of China, or otherwise hampered, it became evident that the Nationalists were determined to stop at nothing in their efforts to control the news. . . As a result of the restrictions placed on foreign language papers as well as foreign correspondents, it is now extremely difficult to obtain truthful reports from China."

This is a gross exaggeration of actual conditions. So far as we know no foreign correspondent of real competence has been forced out of China. We know of no foreign correspondents, either of the class "best acquainted with Chinese conditions," or of those with merely a superficial journalistic acquaintance with the country, who have been forced out of China although it is quite true that the Government made it known that one or two of them were "undesirables." As for the latter part of the quoted paragraph, the *Times* is

fully aware of the fact that all of the leading newspapers of Europe and America, as well as the principal press agencies, maintain correspondents here, and that if any of them had sufficient reason to believe that the information being furnished by these representatives was untruthful they would not hesitate either to dismiss these men and secure others who could supply accurate data, or seriously to protest to the National Government against the restrictions placed upon them. This has not happened. The *Times*, it is true, has published caustic criticisms against the Nationalists, some of them editorial, most of them contributed by Hallett Abend, formerly its Peking correspondent, but now in Shanghai, for whose deportation the Kuomintang agitated, on the allegation that he was cabling false reports and rumors to his newspaper.

It is fully understood why if the *Times* was able to prove that this claim against Mr. Abend was baseless, it should continue to maintain him. But this hardly explains why it should editorially refer to the censorship here as has been quoted.

It is unthinkable that the *Times*, of seldom-questioned integrity, deliberately would misrepresent facts merely in order to emphasize the undesirability of a situation adversely and directly effecting it. It must be assumed that the writer of the editorial was basing his reports on information secured either from a correspondent or from sources he believed reliable. Obviously that information was incorrect.

In common with most other journals of China, the *Review* is anxious that suppression of news be limited as much as possible. In the long run a government that cannot stand fair criticism, cannot stand. But there is a clear division between use and abuse of the privileges of freedom of the press. One of the latter certainly is the publication of false or doubtful reports and opinions based on exaggeration of fact, such as the *Times* editorial we have mentioned. In view of the onerous difficulties facing it, one cannot but sympathize to a degree with the National Government if, when further irritated by the necessity of denying such rumors, it longs for the power to silence those who have inspired them. And in this instance it somewhat ironically appears that the *Times* unconsciously has furnished an excuse for the need of that very censorship which it would denounce.

WHY RUSSIA HESITATES TO DECLARE WAR

FROM the beginning of the present and extended Sino-Russian crisis, resulting from the expulsion by the Chinese of Soviet employes of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the belief has been general among the well-informed that Russia will not dclare war because of this dispute, unless given more grievous provocation that the indignities already suffered upon her. The reasons for support of this belief are interesting, especially so in view of late reports indicating that the severest border skirmishing yet to occur has taken place near Pogranichnya, Chalainor and Manchuli, and the persistence of rumors that Russia will announce the opening of hostilities unless her demands for the settlement of the railway tangle soon are complied with by the Chinese.

The world's infromation on the effectiveness of the Soviet fighting machine seems to be at wide variance. Some assert that the Soviet armies are the strongest of any nation; others are inclined to discount this with statements that they are loosely-knit, poorly disciplined, inadequately equipped troops, ever waiting for a chance to rebel against the communists now in power. Relative merits of the Soviet and Chinese armies remain debatable, but it seems probable that matters other than fear of a defeat at the hands of the Chinese determine the answer to why Russia hesitates to declare war.

Economically and politically such a move would entail great dangers for the Reds. With thousands of victims of a widespread famine in Transbaikalia and parts of Siberia, for the Soviet to engage in a costly war at this time would be an economic folly. To conduct a military expedition in a district so isolated from the rest of Russia would be an expense that the admittedly impoverished treasury of Moscow could not finance for long without distressing results on the rest of the country. Just beginning to near a pre-war economic status today, after years of bitter struggle, the Soviet Government must think profoundly before permitting itself to become involved in a contest which would mean a regression to the pitiful poverty of a nation drained of its resources. The additional expense of maintaining an army of occupation on the Chinese Eastern Railway, if the campaign were successful, must also engage the serious consideration of the Russians. And the ultimate gain from such a venture, financially speaking, would be worse than nothing.

Politically, any extensive warfare would place the government in a precarious position. The present controlling element's dominance of the military is fairly sure. But if the military were allowed to concentrate, and for a time dominate the scene, such a situation might cause an insidious threat against the party in power. It is conceivable that another great revolution, between the civil and the military factions, might result.

Writing in this vein, the Paris *Vozrozdieniye*, a conservative Russian daily, regards the "noisy protests and angry outbursts at Moscow as a gnashing of teeth intended to hide the military impotency of Soviet Russia." Declaring that the Chinese have infringed upon Russia's rights, it continues, however, to disparage the latter's fighting ability:

"Can the Bolsheviks declare a war on China? Hardly. The fact is that in the military sense Russia is now powerless. The Nanking Government understands the situation very well. It knows what difficulties Russia encountered in 1904, when it had to fight Japan in the fields of Manchuria, and it also knows that for the Soviet Government—thanks to Russia's extremely poor economic situation—these difficulties would be infinitely greater than they were for the Czarist Government. Moreover the Soviets are threatened by another danger. If they have to send armies to the confines of Siberia, the long-suppressed dissatisfaction of the population with the Soviet regime might break-out in uprisings—and this would be especially likely in case of military reverses—and then the Red armies would find themselves cut off from their base by the enormous

territories of Transbaikalia and Amur. The fear of a Russian movement against the Soviet power was discernable even in Mr. Karakhan's notes to China, in which the alleged White Russian detachments' attempt to penetrate into Siberia was was mentioned. Thus all indications are against the possibility of a war. By engaging in a war, the Soviet government would sign its own death-warrant."

The truth is that much the same reasons as have been pointed out above also should caution the Nanking government against war, and doubtless would, were the actual danger of such a development really considered imminent. Far from being as secure in China as the Soviet is in Russia, the Central Government is even less able to muster sufficient funds to carry on warfare in so distant a borderland. Manchuria, it is true, is wealthy and prosperous—which explains why, perhaps, its attitude is more belligerent than that of Nanking. But if actual hostilities began, and China were forced to defend the Mongolian, Chahar and Suiyuan frontiers, as well as those of Kirin and Heilungkiang, it is doubtful if a strong Soviet advance would find any real resistance in these regions. And if the results of a lost war would prove costly to the Soviet Government, economically and politically, how much more so would it spell the end of the present regime in China?

However, press comment from Moscow, and from all the pro-Soviet organs, seems to belie the White Russian and Chinese claims that the Soviet is too destitute to undertake a war. And the clamor for retribution in an appropriate manner against the offenses of China seem, according to these reports, to be widespread among the populace. The Moscow *Pravda*, says the *Literary Digest*, from whom we have quoted above, declares:

"Behind Chiang Kai-shek's bandits one sees the same hand one saw two years ago behind Chang Tso-lin's bandits who raided our embassy at Peking. And this hand will not cease to work against us in the East and in the West, in Manchuria and in Poland, in Persia and in Afghanistan, in all the parts of the world from which a blow can be struck. By forcing us to break off diplomatic and economic relations with China, the imperialists of Nanking have dealt a heavy blow to the interests of their own people. They have once more betrayed China to the international imperialists who are strangling the Chinese nation. Not to speak of the immediate economic losses which China will suffer from the barring of the Russian frontier and the railroad, how much easier it will be, now that China has lost Soviet friendship, for the imperialistic sharks entirely to subjugate the Chinese!"

The *Pravda*, as is quite to be recognized by the foregoing, is the official organ of the Communist party. "Like all other Soviet papers," says the *Literary Digest*, "*Pravda* publishes literally hundreds of resolutions passed by workmen of various trusts and factories in all parts of Russia, which are expressed in violent language and which, anathematizing 'the swine of British, Chinese and other imperialists,' demand that the Soviet Government should 'punish the aggressors against proletarian Russia.' This newspaper also describes the imposing demonstrations in which many thousands participated, marching through the streets of Moscow and other large cities day and night, with loud cries of 'Down with MacDonalds, Briands and Chiang Kai-sheks! Long live the world revolution!'" The *Pravda*, and other Soviet journals, inform us that 'only with difficulty was the peace-loving government able to control the waves of patriotic indignation and thus prevent war.'"

While these comments and similar ones like them manufactured by the communist organs for world consumption, are to be taken with more than a grain of condiment, there is no doubt that the Russians—white, red, and intermediate complexions—are united in their opinion that the Chinese have transgressed on Russia's rights and that something ought to be done about it. That the course of action will eventually involve war is hardly likely, for the reasons mentioned above. It seems much more probable that the Soviet will exhaust every other possibility of bringing the Chinese to "reason"—border pillaging, raids, sabotage, attempted intimidation, and diplomacy—before it will resort to a step that is so embraced with peril. So the sort of skirmishing that has been going on along the Manchurian border for the past two months may continue weeks longer without actually bringing China and Russia nearer to open declarations of war.

TAXATION WITHOUT PROTECTION

LAST week in Shanghai the Chinese Shipping Association held a meeting, the purpose of which was to phrase a protest against the new 5% inland waterways' improvement tax which has been levied, as of September 1, by the provincial Bureau of Reconstruction. Declaring that the taxes and specially applied fees upon Chinese shipping already are a burden too staggering to allow a reasonable profit in freight and passenger carrying, the meeting resolved that unless a special investigating party was sent to inquire into the actual conditions of their business and a speedy readjustment or abolition of this new levy, it might be necessary to call a strike in order to emphasize the seriousness of the situation.

While it is widely known that all river boats in China operated at tremendous handicaps and in face of the most discouraging difficulties during the period of civil war, few people realize the egregious nature of the trials with which the native shipping companies still have to contend. It is enlightening to note the listing of the taxes, as well as other grievances, which the Association advanced in its protesting resolution. It says:

"In the absence of train and bus services the inland shipping business could be carried on with fairly good returns. But with the introduction of these fast transportation services, ours has been vitally affected and still remains in a deplorable state. In spite of the unfavorable business on one hand, and the increased cost of living, on the other, we are obliged to maintain the freight rates of 20 years ago. Moreover, throughout all these years we have suffered most in the hands of the militarists. Our boats are commandeered at will by anyone in uniform and our service never has been paid for even with verbal thanks. In addition to the military men we are constantly the prey of bandits, whose business is the piracy of our boats, seizing our cargoes and carrying away our passengers for ransom, thus rendering safe communication impossible. Yet, though such are our sufferings, we are required promptly to pay on demand the following:

To the Maritime Customs: for tonnage due, fees for examination certificates and import duty;

To the Shanghai Municipal Council: water and police tax, steamship tax, cargo boat tax, and the tax for express steamboat services;

To the Special Municipality of Greater Shanghai: steamship tax, cargo boat tax, water and police tax, express s.s. tax;

To the various taxation bureaux in the interior: different taxes of a provisional nature;

In addition to these, the shipping offices have to pay a 'coal tax' for the police, the Municipality's 'welfare' tax, house tax, wharfage dues, etc. And now, under the new regulations of the Kiangsu Conservancy Bureau, we are to pay a 5% tax on the total income derived from passengers and cargo. Where we are to secure such a huge aggregate for these unbearable burdens we cannot see."

The resolution, which is reported by *Kuo Wen*, concludes, as stated, by asking the authorities "to send a party well conversant with out business, to study carefully our real condition."

The bulk total of these taxes is not given. But it is understood they amount to something in the neighborhood of 35% to 40%, including the extortionate and illegitimate levies made under what the Association's resolution categories "provisional." It will be noted that the burden is practically doubled by the fact that the ships are required to pay taxes both to the foreign and Chinese authorities at Shanghai. If this report is correct one may assume that if Chinese assessments alone were made, they would, while high, not be unbearable.

It is pointed out in the resolution, with righteous indignation, that these taxes are collected without adequate protection to the boats being given in return. While true that within recent months river piracy has engaged the attention of the government, and a real effort is being made to maintain the safety of these waterways, cases of the capture of cargo, as well as the kidnapping of passengers, are still alarmingly frequent. Foreign vessels, protected by their countries' gunboats, suffer only occasionally. Chinese navy patrols are supposed also to safeguard native craft, but apparently they are insufficient in numbers to afford such protection except in certain areas.

One feelingly sympathizes with the Chinese merchantmen in their difficulties. Disdaining foreigners who point to the pitiable state of Chinese shipping today as an evidence of "the Chinese inability to compete with foreign enterprise" do not take all the facts into consideration. We wonder how many foreign shipping companies could have held out as long as their native simulacrums if they had been as frequently commandeered, overtaxed, heavily *likened* and generally abused?

PASSING OF THE CENSORSHIP

THE press of China, both Chinese and foreign, will no doubt welcome the announcement just made in Nanking that according to the decision of the standing committee of the Central Executive Committee of the Central Kuomintang that press censorship, except in districts where circumstances warrant special treatment, is to be forthwith abolished. There is no doubt that the Government of China has had just cause of complaint against many of the newspapers in this country, both foreign and vernacular, but we feel it is equally true that in trying to correct the abuses the party authorities have in many instances gone too far and have exposed themselves to a well founded accusation of arbitrary action. However, "all's well that ends well" and the newspapers, even those who have suffered, should "let bygones be bygones."

We have long felt that many of the foreign language papers in China, under extraterritorial jurisdiction, have adopted an attitude of reckless criticism of the Chinese authorities that would not be permitted by government authorities in any part of the world. Often when criticisms recounted facts that were quite true, the method of presenting them was so crude and needlessly offensive, not only to the authorities themselves but to the Chinese as a whole, as to give just cause for righteous resentment. The papers seemed to forget that it is often the truth that hurts most and that in speaking the plain truth it is quite essential to do so in a manner that shows consideration for the feelings of those against whom the all-powerful truth is directed.

As we have said on previous occasions, foreign language newspapers owe an alien, though quite definite, allegiance to the public authorities of the district, or country, in which they are published, and this fact seems very little appreciated by various foreign language papers in this country. The Chinese authorities, on the other hand, fail to realize that the press laws, at least of Great Britain and the United States, give quite adequate remedies against those newspapers which fail to discriminate carefully between liberty and license of the press.

Now that the annoying censorship is abolished the newspapers, both foreign and Chinese, should show their appreciation of the fact by being scrupulously fair and guarded in their criticisms of the authorities under whose protection they are published. In other words, the press should meet the authorities quite half way, and remember that reckless criticism is quite as harmful and injurious as is arbitrary censorship.—*Charles James Fox in the North China Star*

Severest Fighting Features Week's Developments in Sino-Russian Impasse

EVENTS of the past week again have darkened the northern skies above those far border districts where China and Russia continue to disagree in Manchcuria. Reports of fighting at Pogranichnya and later at Manchuli and Chalainor first reached here on the 8th, and since that date there have been increasingly alarming statements of the severity of these clashes, which the Chinese declare are all the result of air bombing and field battery assaults from the Soviet border patrols. Late Thursday evening news dispatches indicated that for the present this fighting has ceased, Soviet troops have withdrawn, and a breathing spell, in which

the Chinese are counting up their casualties, is ensuing.

The hopes that were held out last week for a settlement of the dispute over the Chinese Eastern Railway, which was reported to be progressing between Chiang Tso-ping, China's minister to Berlin, and the Soviet Ambassador to that capital, through the good offices of the German Government, have not been dropped, but this latest episode gives them a severe dousing. The Chinese minister has gone to Geneva to attend the League of Nations conference, whither, it has been reported, the Soviet ambassador also has journeyed, according to the Chinese, further to attempt to reach some understanding with regard to the railway issue. Another note has been delivered by the Soviet Government to China, via Germany, in which it is pointed out that on 19 different occasions Chinese troops have invaded the Siberian border, have pillaged and looted, attacked Soviet soldiers and taken the aggressive in other respects. Claims made by the Soviet are, in fact, almost identical with those made by the Chinese against the Russians. Observed from a distance it is difficult to tell which side is most assiduously spreading propaganda. Even correspondents, both Chinese and foreign, close to the "front", do no agree in their reports and one can only present what information there is available, allowing the reader to come to his own conclusions as to which party is most responsible. It is doubtful that it will ever really be known, but certainly China and Russia will be forced to come to some understanding on the matter of blame if they are ever to reestablish friendly relations.

The Pogranichnya Raids

Of the fighting that took place at Pogranichnya there remains no doubt, however, the only matter which possibly is open for discussion being whether the Russians were retaliating against Chinese aggressions or actually started an offensive the purpose of which was to effect the ruin of the city, which now appears to have been accomplished. Following a lull of activity which had extended over a preiod of several days, the new outbreaks caused a sensation and more than ever people realized that the possibilities of a Sino-Russian war were still far from quieted. A summary of the news, in chronological order, follows.

September 6.

It was reported from Suifenho (Pogranichnya) and other sectors, that the situation was calm, but that Soviet airplanes were still flying over Manchuli, Chalainor and Suifenho. Wangtsinghsien, which had been taken by thr Soviet troops on August 24, was reoccupied by the Chinese, little explanation being given by *Kuo Min* the source from which this report of Sept. 4 emanated, as to the method in which the recapture took place. It is to be assumed that the Soviet troops withdrew, offering no resistance, since fighting or casualties were not mentioned. A *Ta Chung* report which reached here from Harbin on the 5th and was published on the 6th, announced the arrest of the Russian Director of the Telegraph Service of the C. E. R., Mr. Zharbulinski, and of the Soviet head of the Telephone service, both of whom were accused of having been in communication with and supplying information to the "enemy." *Reture's* reported that on the 4th alleged radicals numbering 90 had been arrested while assembling preparatory to demonstrating in front of the Chinese legation at Tokyo. From Mukden it was reported than 1,114 persons, among them 71 women, constituted the total number of Soviet prisoners being detained in the internment camp north of the Sungari River at Harbin. It was said that each of them was being given a daily ration of two pounds of bread, some cucumbers, tomatos, black tea, cube sugar, etc., that a hospital was attached near to the camp and that all the prisoners were being well treated. This is not entirely in harmony with other reliable reports received by the *Review*, to the effect that the rations consisted of nothing but bread and water, that the quarters were not kept clean and that the Soviets were suffering from some maltreatment, such information being based on an investigation tour of the camp by the German Consuls Hansel and Stobbe.

September 7.

A *United Press* message of Sept. 5 reached here from Moscow and quoted M. Litvinov, acting head of the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, as saying that the Soviet's obvious willingness to reach a pacific settlement of the C. E. R. dispute was evidenced by its attitude toward the proposed joint declaration (mentioned in last week's *Review*), " despite new and monstrous provocative acts of the Chinese Government, occurring after unlawful seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway." Litvinov, according to the *United Press* then proceeded to assail the Chinese for their action in connection with the sudden dismissal of the Soviet manager and assistant manager of the C. E. R. He maintained that Russian troops on the front were there only to protect Soviet lives and property from "unceasing attacks of the White Guard supported by the Chinese". Denouncing the documents seized at the Soviet Consulate in Harbin (which were made the basis for the Chinese actions on the C. E. R.) Litvinov said they were "illiterate fabrications by the Whites." There was no reason for the appointment of a new manager and assistant manager, said the Commissar but his government had suggested to China that it was prepared to agree to provisional new appointments for these offices, provided also a new chairman of the railway were selected, as a basis for a declaration announcing a settlement of the impasse. China, however, has not answered this suggestion, so the Soviet Government could only assume that either the Nanking Government was "unwilling to settle the dispute by agreement or is prevented by hostile forces."

Litvinov also directed an attack against John J. Mantell, American adviser to the Chinese Government Railways, who made a statement charging the Soviet administration with huge graft on the C. E. R. Litvinov concluded his round of raps by stating that C. C. Wu, minister to the United States from China, was misrepresenting conditions before the League conference and that the facts that the Chinese were holding more than 2,000 Soviet prisoners in Manchuria, were mistreating them, had beheaded numbers of others and had fired upon border guards and crossed into Siberia, "entirely unmask the hypocritical nature of the pretended pacifism of the head of the Chinese delegation at Geneva."

Mantell's statement, which was made to a *United Press* correspondent at Mukden, on Sept. 4,

but did not reach here till later in the week, was made after an "exhaustive study of the books of the Chinese Eastern Railway, at the joint request of the railway ministry of Nanking and the authorities of the Three Eastern Provinces." He declared as a result that there had been disclosed to him "amazing results of graft in high places" in the administration of the line. He said that though the business of the line had been on the increase since the agreement of 1924, the books showed constantly decreasing profits; the line has been badly mismanaged and instead of earnings of only $43,000,000 it should have taken in more than $100,000,000. "Now the Soviet Russians," continued the railway engineer, have been in what amounts to absolute control of this line during these four years. The Chinese representation on the railway, although it should have been equal control under the 1924 agreements, has actually been only nominal. The Russians have been responsible for what has happened, and it is difficult to see how they can deny it." But Mr. Litvinov did not find it so difficult his denial, and the rest of the press interview with Mr. Mantell, is printed elsewhere in this issue of the *Review*.

A *United Press* message from Moscow on the 7th announced that the Soviet Government had handed the German government another note to be delivered to Nanking and in an interview granted here by Dr. C. T. Wang, the Minister of Foreign Affairs admitted that it was not impossible for the two governments to issue a joint declaration provided the Soviet Government evidenced sufficient sincerity in its attitude toward China's terms. From *Ta Chung* there came a report that another attack, of an hour's duration, had been launched by the Soviet troops on Chalainor, the bombardment being declared to have taken place on Sept. 4. There were no casualties. Another belated *Ta Chung* message of this date said that the town of Chenliangwei, on the Amur River, had been raided by the Soviet, with the loss of four lives—three Chinese policeman and one civilian. A strange rumor of Soviet gun-boats on the Amur firing blank cartridges on the Chinese towns was added to this day's collection, and there was a report that the Soviet troops were being reinforced at the Manchuli and Suifenho (Pogranichnya) fronts.

On the Amur River, it was reported, seven Chinese merchantment, carrying mail and passengers, were being held by the Soviet gunboats and another mesage declared that Urga (which has been dominated by Soviet influence for months) was now completely under the sway of Russian troops. Mongols, it was said, "were on the warpath," and Chinese motor car caravans between Kalgan and Urga and Dolonor were being raided by them. It was reported that 20 mines had been discovered planted between the tracks and under a bridge six miles from Manchuli on the Chinese Eastern Railway. Further information from *Reuter* on this date, regarding the Russian note mentioned above, declared that it expressed disappointment at the German consuls' inadequate reports about the cruelty and "atrocities perpetrated on Soviet citizens in China." The note asked that the German Government take all necessary steps to terminate as soon as possible "the inhuman acts of the Chinese authorities," and added that the Soviet Government is compelled to taken repressive measures "against a certain category of Chinese citizen in Russia."

(*Continued on page 107*)

American Engineer Alleges Graft, Corruption, Inefficiency in Soviet Administration of C.E.R.

BY D. C. BESS

United Press Staff Correspondent

MUKDEN, September 4.—The discovery of graft running into untold millions on the Chinese-Eastern Railway has been made by J. J. Mantell, American advisor to the Chinese Ministry of Railways, Mr. Mantell informed the United Press in an exclusive interview here.

Mr. Mantell has just completed an exhaustive study of the books of the Chinese-Eastern at the joint request of the railway ministry of Nanking and the authorities of the Three Northeastern Provinces. The result, he declared to the United Press, has been amazing evidence of graft in high places on the line, on an ever-increasing scale.

"During the year 1928, the gross business of the Chinese Eastern Railway amounted to $63,000,000 Mex," Mr. Mantell said. "Under ordinary circumstances, the railways in China should earn at least forty-eight cents on the dollar. And ye the reported profits of the Chinese-Eastern in 1928 were only 130,000 Mex.

Business up, Profits Down

"One need only cite figures for the past four years to show what has been happening. In 1925, the Chinese-Eastern did a business of $50,000,000 Mex. and the profits were $18,000,000. In 1926, although the business rose to $55,000,000, the profits dropped to $16,000,000. In 1927, with the business still rising to $58,000,000, the earnings dropped to $9.000,000. But during 1928, with the business rising to $63,000,000, the net profits dropped to a miserable $130,000.

"Now the Soviet Russians have been in what amounts to absolute control of the Chinese-Eastern during these four years. The Chinese representation on the railway, although it should have equal control under the 1924 agreements, has actually been only nominal. The Russians are responsible for what has happened, and it is difficult to see how they can deny it."

Line A Gold Mine

Mr. Mantell pointed out that the Chinese-Eastern is a gold mine and there is no reason why its earnings should not not be at least equal to those of other Chinese railways. If it had been handled properly, the earnings during these four years might have amounted to more than $100,000,000, whereas they have sctually been only $43,000,000.

"I am willing to state that the earnings of the Chinese-Eastern should already have paid off China's entire debt to the foreign creditors," Mr. Mantell declared.

He pointed out that the Chinese-Eastern today could not possibly be valued at more than 200,000,000 gold roubles although the Czarist Russians claim that they put 400,000,000 roubles into the line.

Money Disappears

"The books of the Chinese-Eastern railway have been so kept by the Russians that it is practically impossible to tell what the real situation is today," Mr. Mantell said. "The money has disappeared, under absolute Soviet control."

Mr. Mantell said that under the arrangement which existed up to July of this year, the management of the Chinese-Eastern railway had an absolute stranglehold upon North Manchuria. "China will have to remove this economic stranglehold in Manchuria by some means or other," he declared.

Marshal Chang Hseuh-liang has been deeply interested in Mr. Mantell's report. The American advisor spent several hours a day for a number of days with the Marshal explaining what he had discovered. What result his report will have upon the pending negotiations with Soviet Russia is not yet clear.

Surveying Railroad

Mr. Mantell is making a thorough survey of the Chinese railways in Manchuria at the request of Marshal Chang Hseuh-liang. Hs has already completed a part of his survey but has been held up by troop movements from touring the remaining lines. He reports that dozens of troop trains are moving northward, and passenger and freight traffic has been entirely stopped on some lines because of the pressure of troop movements.

Mr. Mantell does not believe however, that there will be actual warfare between China and Russia.

The American advisor has inspected 175 locomotives standing idle in Manchuria, and finds that only 18 of them need to be scrapped.

The rest, he declared, can be put into active use at an average cost of $15,000 Mex. Of the hundreds of cars standing idle he has found that only 10 per cent are useless. The others can be repaired at moderate cost.

Workshops Well Equipped

"The repair shops in Manchuria, like those below the Great Wall, are extremely well equipped and well operated," Mr. Mantell said. "They are working steadily, adding steadily to the available rolling stock."

Mr. Mantell does not believe that the agreement with the Wagon-Lits company to instal its restaurant and sleeping cars on the Peiping-Mukden and Peiping-Hankow lines will be consmmated. "The Chinese can build and operate ther own cars more cheaply," he said.

Litvinov's Refutation

In refutation of the above, M. Litvinov, acting head of the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs at Moscow, in an interview with the *United Press* on Septembre 5 said, "Mr. Mantell's charges aginst the Soviet part of the Chinese Eastern Railway Administration are false and unfounded. Mr. Litvinov declared that "in the five years of joint adminisitration, the C. E. R. yielded to Cnina 48,500,000 gold roubles, besides making the C. E. R. the only railroad in Chine providing an eight-hour day, labor protection, housing for workers, schools and hospitals."

The Truth About the Sino-Soviet Dispute in Manchuria

BY J. B. POWELL

(Written for the Chicago Tribune)

(Continued from the Review for Sept. 7)

The Treaty of Portsmouth, which terminated the Russo-Japanese War, awarded Japan that part of the line from Kwangchentze (Changchun) and Dairen, a distance of 475 miles, together with the well-equipped and planned port of Dairen. This placed within the Japanese sphere of influence, the most densely, and naturally most developed, portion of Manchuria, the southern districts, which included a number of the prosperous cities such as Haichang, Liaoyang, Mukden, Tiehling and others, which had previously supplied the railway with most of its cargoes. After acquiring the section south of Changchun, the Japanese rebuilt their section of the road in accordance with American railway specifications, which meant the adoption of the so-called "standard" width of trackage. Since the Chinese Eastern line uses the European or "broad" guage track, it is necessary to transfer all cargoes and passengers from the Chinese Eastern line to the standard-guage Japanese South Manchuria line at Changchun.

With the passing of the southern section together with the Port of Dairen to the Japanese, the Russians then turned with similar energy to the development of Vladivostok as an outlet to the Pacific which necessitated the leasing of the Ussuri Railway which connected Vladivostok with Chinese territory at Pogranichnya. In recent years the Soviet Government has strengthened its control at Vladivostok and has expended considerable money in the development of the port, which has meant the complete divorcing of the control of Vladivostok and the Ussuri Railway from the Chinese Eastern line. Russian influence, however, on the Chinese Eastern line has been sufficient to guarantee a considerable portion of the cargoes originating on the line being sent to Vladivostok, the percentage being 55 percent to the Russian port and 45 percent to the Japanese port at Dairen.

Due to the necessity of war and the lack of any strong Chinese authority in the region traversed by the Railway, the administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway became an all-powerful imperialistic instrument of the Czarist Government that completely dominated the area through which it passed. It was stated to the writer in Harbin that the Railway did everything, including the thinking, for the inhabitants of North Manchuria, Russians as well as Chinese. The lack of any wide-awake, watchful Chinese Government in the area, naturally led the railway into the acquisition and administration of many activities that under ordinary conditions would be foreign to the control and operation of a railway anywhere else in the world. For example the railway owned all the land in the city of Harbin and actually was the landlord for several hundreds of thousands of persons, Chinese as well as Russians and other foreigners. Up to quite recently all the schools in Harbin as well as at the various stations along the railway were controlled and operated by the railway. A catalogue of the railway published as late as 1924 told of the operation of a veterinary department together with a wool-washing plant and hydraulic press-packing plant for the handling of wool at Hailar, and in addition a so-called "plague-prevention station" was maintained at Harbin which supplied vaccines for all kinds of livestock in North Manchuria. The railway operated an extensive telegraph department which did a vast commercial business in addition to the business of the railway. Its shipping department operated fleets of river steamers on the Sungari and Amur Rivers. It owned and exploited mines and forests and operated a real-estate business with ramifications throughout North Manchuria. In short the Chinese Eastern Railway was an "empire" to itself that dominated the land through which it passed and behind the railway administration was the Czarist Government of Russia which was using this instrument for the purpose of pushing the Russian Empire to the shores of the Pacific Ocean. Parenthetically, it is also interesting to note in this connection that the Japanese, after acquiring control of the section of the Chinese Eastern south of Changchun, now popularly known as the South Manchuria Railway, have slavishly followed the old Russian plan, and as a result now find themselves involved in innumerable enterprises foreign to the normal operation of a railway that are rapidly causing complications with the Chinese authorities which are quite similar to the troubles which have developed between the Russian controlled Chinese Eastern Railway and the Chinese authorities in North Manchuria.

Chinese Action Anticipated

As stated in a previous paragraph of this article, the world was startled on July 11 when the Chinese authorities at Harbin suddenly arrested and deported a number of the leading Russian officials of the Chinese Eastern Railway. How-

ever, for those in the Far East who have been familiar with the situation in Harbin, there was nothing "sudden" in the Chinese action. Since 1925 the Chinese have been gradually "whittling-down" the various activities of the railway and the prerogatives of the Russians connected with it. In 1925 the Chinese "seized" or to use a better word, "took-over" the control and administration of the Harbin Municipality, which includes a Russian population ranging anywhere from 80,000 to 100,000. In 1926 the Chinese authorities took over control of the large mercantile fleet of steamers belonging to the railway which had been operated on the Sungari and Amur Rivers. In 1927 the Chinese authorities took charge of all the schools, both Chinese and Russian, which had been financed and operated by the Railway in Harbin and elsewhere along the line from Manchuli on the North to Pogranichnya on the East and Changchun on the South. The so-called "land" or real-estate department of the Railway was taken over earlier, an action that has caused considerable complication owing to the difficulty of foreigners who are not of Russian nationality, in obtaining title-deeds. The extensive telephone system in Harbin which was previously operated by the Railway, was taken over by the Chinese authorities in 1928 and this year the Chinese authorities assumed control of the telegraph department, which operates throughout North Manchuria and which previously had been controlled by the Railway. Then earlier this year, the Chinese officials assumed control of two departments of the railway itself. Therefore, while the Soviet authorities may have grounds for complaint at the Chinese methods which brought about the recent complications, they have no grounds for the allegation that the Russians did not know what was happening. The Chinese intentions have been all too evident for anyone to profess ignorance of what was going on. In view of this situation, one is naturally led to speculation upon the Russian reasons for not taking steps to meet a crisis which the Soviet consular and diplomatic officials in Manchuria must have known was pending. There is a possibility of course that the Russian Government was prevented from taking action by the weight of influence of her own citizens employed on the line who seemingly thought or had been led to believe that public opinion in China would ultimately turn in their favor. The Chinese officials in Harbin allege that certain Russian officials on the railway who were sent out by the Communist Party organization in Moscow, exercised much more influence than those appointed directly by the Soviet Government or even than the Soviet consular officials in Manchuria. In some ways the situation on the Railway from the standpoint of the Russian employes was similar to the situation which has existed at Shanghai from the standpoint of the relations of the British residents to their home Government. The British home government undoubtedly has realized for a long time that adjustments must be made from the standpoint of surrendering control of the International Settlement to the Chinese authorities, but the Government has been more or less powerless to effect reforms owing to the opposition of a small, but powerful, clique of British residents who oppose any concessions to the Chinese. Here in North Manchuria it has been the Soviet Russian citizen, through his labor union, who has been the "die-hard." He apparently has thought that the Chinese revolution could be directed into so-called "red" channels that would be favorably inclined toward the Russian Communist Party and has refused to be convinced that the Chinese revolution has turned in the other direction, that is, away from Communism.

Basis of Chinese Actions

It probably would require an investigation of many months by an international commission of experts to determine all the ins and outs of the Chinese reasons for their drastic action this summer in arresting and deporting the Soviet officials of the Railwa yan action which still threatens to precipitate a war in the Far East. The Chinese generally base their action on two points, the spread of communistic propaganda, and the violation on the part of the Soviet Russians of the so-called 1924 agreements between Soviet Russia and the Peking and Mukden Governments. Space is too limited for a detailed analysis of these agreements; but, briefly, China and the Soviet agreed to operate the Chinese Eastern Railway as a joint-enterprise or partnership. Provision was made for a Board of Directors and for chiefs of departments. The general manager was to be a citizen of Soviet Russia, with an assistant manager a citizen of the Chinese Republic. These officials were to be appointed by the Board of Directors and confirmed by the respective governments. The President of the Board of Directors a sort of "tupan" of the Railway, was to be a Chinese with a Russian citizen as Vice-president. In cases where the chiefs of departments were Russians, the assistant-chiefs were to be Chinese. In cases where the Board of Directors could not reach an agreement on special matters, the questions were to be referred to the respective governments for "amicable and equitable" settlements. The employes of the railway were to be either Chinese citizens or citizens of Soviet Russia and their respective numbers were supposed to be kept approximately equal. The Board of Directors itself, according to the agreement, was to be composed of five citizens of Chinese and five citizens of Soviet Russia. Neither country was to engage in propaganda or activities of any character directed against the political and social system of either contracting party.

"Ideal" Contract

The agreement, from every possible point of view, was an "ideal" contract in that it provided for mutual cooperation on an "equal" basis on the part of both parties. It fulfilled all of the conditions which the Kuomintang and the National Government are now demanding from the standpoint of general treaty-revision. But like many "equal" partnerships, the Sino-Russian agreements for the joint operation of the Chinese Eastern Railway, have failed. To find the real reason is most difficult because of political complications in both countries. An expressive word that might be used is "incompatibility," which is often used to justify annulment of marriage contracts. Actually there has been fault on both sides. From the standpoint of the Russians there is no question but what the management of the road was complicated by domestic politics in Soviet Russia. For example, the passing of Trotsky as a political power in Moscow, and followed by a "shake-up" in the staff of the Railway and the recall of certain

officials who had been affiliated with Trotsky. A further complication was caused by the continued employment of certain "White" Russians who became officially "red" in order to hold jobs on the line. The reason for this was that the Soviet was compelled to retain many of the old officials of the line because of their technical skill and experience. In some cases the Chinese allege that directors sent out to Harbin from Moscow were ignorant men, unable to read or write the Russian language, but who were appointed to positions on the Railway because of their service to the Communist Party in Russia. The Chinese allege that often when they had proposals to bring before the Board of Directors which the Russians did not approve of, that the Russian members would absent themselves from the meeting in order that no action could be taken. There was one amusing incident told by an American in Harbin where the Russian manager of the Railway notified the Chinese that he had purchased a $5,000 telescope for use in the meteorological observatory of the road, a department that does work in North Manchuria somewhat similar to the weather observation work of the French Catholic Fathers at Siccawei in Shanghai. The Chinese refused to approve the expenditure on the grounds that such an expensive telescope was unnecessary. Finally the Russian official stated casually that if the Chinese were so uncultured as not to be able to appreciate the value of a telescope that he would donate it to some Russian school in Siberia. This caused a flare-up among the Chinese who immediately changed their minds and demanded the purchase of two telescopes, in order to prove that they were as cultured as the Russians.

Points of Controversy

There was also a serious controversy over the employment of an orchestra. The Russians, being musically inclined, used railway funds to develop an excellent orchestra of more than 100 pieces which provided music in Harbin, music of an execptionally high character. The weekly concerts and operas at the Harbin Railway Club were attended by practically the entire city of Harbin, including many Chinese. But the Chinese officials of the railway as well as local Harbin Chinese municipal and military officials also objected to the expenditure of railway funds for the orchestra on the grounds that it was unnecessary and extravagant and no business of the railway to supply free music. The Russians, however, refused to give up their music, so the orchestra deadlock was settled by the Railway appropriating an amount equivalent to the expenditure on the orchestra to some Chinese institution or organization, the name of which was not given to the writer.

Still another cause of discord was the Russian charge that certain Chinese generals along the railway would commandeer cars for purposes of military transport, and then after the cars had been supplied, the general would contract or "farm-out" the space to some friend who was in the business of shipping beans, hides, wool, or other merchandise, the general, of course, collecting the freight charges and putting the money in his own pocket. The Russian officials allege that this was a regular practice on the part of Chinese militarists along the line, which had the natural effect of demoralizing the freight traffic because the Chinese generals would sell their freight space at a rate lower than the regular railway freight schedules.

Then there was the matter of duplication of officials. Moscow would send out some man, usually a good Party worker, with instructions to the railway management to give him a job. In case no job was available, one would be created for him, but as soon as the Chinese officials heard about it, they would demand that some Chinese be given a similar job. This led to duplication of officials and the creation of useless jobs on both sides, all at the expense of the railway. One Russian official told the writer that one department was so filled with appointees that it was impossible to find desk-space in the offices and it was necessary for part of the men to stay away from the office while the remainder used the desk for playing mah-jong. On the other hand, a Chinese declared that another department was so filled with Russians that half of the staff had to walk the streets half of the day because there were no desks available. There was an endless squabble over jobs and the matter of maintaining parity on the part of the two nationalities. The Chinese have charged the Russians with "packing" the railway with Soviet citizens, while the Russians have declared that the number of Chinese employed on the road has been gradually increased since 1924 to the end that more Chinese are, or were employed, than ever had jobs on the road before. The Russians also allege that while the number of Chinese had been increased 50 percent over the old figures, the efficiency of the road has gone down an equal 50 percent. The Chinese also developed a supreme hatred for the officially-supported Russian labor unions, which exercised a dominating influence in the affairs of the railroad. Since the U. S. S. R. is advertised as a "workers' government" the policy of officially encouraging labor unions on the Chinese Eastern Railway seems to have been carried to extremes, the Chinese alleging that no Russian could get a job on the railway unless he joined the labor union. They also alleged that Russians who were members of the Communist Party always received better pay and treatment than those who were not members. The Russians also encouraged the Chinese to form labor unions and for a time tried to combine the Chinese and Russian labor unions into one body, but the Chinese labor unions finally split off and formed their own independent organization. Both sides undoubtedly used their labor unions for political purposes aside from the matter of improving conditions for workers.

Comparative Numbers of Russians and Chinese

In reference to the question of parity from the standpoint of Chinese and Russian workers, it has been practically impossible to obtain accurate figures. An official of the Railway, a Chinese, stated that the total number of employes was 17,000 of which number 70 percent were Soviet Russian citizens. One of the foreign consuls in Harbin was authority for the statement that there were 23,000 employes on the railway and that 80 percent were Russians. Another Chinese stated that there were 12,000 Russians employed and 8,000 Chinese; that of the 3,000 employes of the head office, 2,000 were Russians. Since the development of the recent trouble between the Chinese and Russians, the Chinese have justified their action in wholesale dismissals of Russians on the ground that such was neces-

sary in order to obtain "parity," but the Soviet Russians declare that this is not correct because hundreds of "Whites" are being employed rather than Chinese, the "Whites" being provided with certificates stating they have become Chinese citizens.

It is impossible to get to the bottom of this phase of the controversy, but there seems to be sufficient evidence that the Russians have more or less "packed" the railway with their own citizens and have shown preference for "good party men," and have more or less forgotten that the Chinese Eastern Railway, running through Chinese territory, was really a Chinese Railway rather than a Russian railway. However, the Russians are not alone in this fault, because the Japanese have done exactly the same thing with the South Manchuria Railway which is operated as a Japanese enterprise exclusively, all of the jobs above the rank of coolie-laborer being held by Japanese subjects. The Russians in their 1924 agreement, offered the Chinese 50 percent of the control of the line, but this has actually never been put into effect. The chief fault for this rests, of course, with the Russians, but not altogether with the Russians. In a recent conversation with one of the high Chinese officials on the railway, the writer suggested that Chinese engineers, graduates of American and European universities, be offered positions on the railway in the places vacated by the dismissal or resignations of Soviet Russians. It was suggested that there probably are several hundred technically trained Chinese engineers residing in Shanghai who would welcome jobs on the Chinese Eastern Railway. The Chinese official to whom this suggestion was made, however, offered immediate objection on the grounds that they could not speak the Russian language, hence could not be employed on the road. One felt, however, that this was not the real reason; that there is a desire on the part of a small group of Chinese, now in control of the railway, and most of whom were educated in Russia and hence speak and read the Russian language, to monopolize the control of the road, and that they would not welcome any move on the part of Chinese from the South to obtain jobs on the line for fear that the exclusive control of the Russian-educated group might be prejudiced. There in also a feeling that the Chinese officials now in control of the Chinese Eastern Railway, would not look favorably upon any move on the part of the National Ministry of Railways to participate in the management of this railway which they look upon as their exclusive property to do with as they please.

Domestic Politics Involved

From this standpoint the Chinese Eastern Railway is very closely mixed up with domestic politics in Manchuria, from the standpoint of the so-called "old" and "new" Manchurian political groups and also from the standpoint of politics between Manchuria and the National Government. One prominent foreign consular official in Harbin was responsible for the allegation that there were certain reactionary officials in Manchuria who would rather make a bargain with Soviet Russia than with the officials of the National Government. It is a fact that while almost every Chinese one meets in Manchuria professes adherence to the National Government, there is no genuine desire on the part of the older class of officials really to cooperate. This is shown in the difficulty which the Kuomintang has experienced in establishing branches in Manchuria. It is also a fact that outside of a small group of modern-educated men who surround Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang at Mukden, that most of the officials as well as the powerful commercial and financial leaders are of an ignorant type who have little or no conception of what the National Government is trying to accomplish in the modernization and reconstruction of the country. This is, of course, no fault of the officials individually, but is due to conditions which have prevailed in Manchuria, a frontier country, very recently populated by coolie immigrants from Shantung and Chihli provinces. Recently there was held a conference of influential Chinese bankers, businessmen and officials in Harbin at one of the leading foreign hotels and a foreigner long resident in the city, stated to the writer that while this group of prominent Chinese represented wealth in excess of $100,000,000, there were not more than two or three men in the group who could read or write the Chinese language. This statement may have been an exaggeration, but it did express a general condition which prevails in this area. The Chinese coolies from the South, chiefly from Shantung and Chihli, have come here and with characteristic energy and ability displayed by all Chinese who have gone abroad, they have amassed great wealth and have become influential, but from the standpoint of the general broad political welfare of their country, they have remained ignorant coolies, despite the wealth they have amassed in this virgin territory. This unfortunate condition, however, will be remedied in time because the Chinese immigrant in Manchuria, despite his peasant origin, has, in common with all Chinese, a high respect for education and their sons and daughters are being given modern educations in the colleges and universities of China proper as well as abroad. In earlier days they were sent chiefly to Japan and Russia,

(*Continued on page 109*)

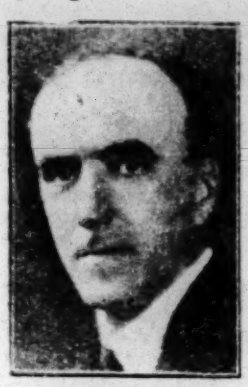
Homewarding Marine Officer With New Commander

At the right is Lieut-Col. Fred D. Kilgore, who has been second in command of the 4th Regiment U. S. Marine Corps, stationed in China. He left here Sept. 7, aboard the Dollar liner *President Pierce*, having completed more than two years service in China. Beside him is standing Col. Lyman, who has been in command of the American regiment since his arrival in Shanghai last winter. This picture was taken a day prior to Col. Kilgore's departure, when the regiment staged a farewell parade in the departing officer's honor.

The Formal Opening of Yenching University

President J. Leighton Stuart and Chancellor Wu Lei-chuan, in the Name of the Board of Managers and the Faculty of Yenching University, and President Franklin H. Warner in the Name of the Trustees of the University, Announce the Celebration of a Notable Event in the Life of the Institution—Its Transplantation from Narrow Quarters in the Crowded Streets of Peiping to a Spacious Site and Beautiful Buildings Six Miles Outside the City Walls. The Ceremonies will Take Place September 27-October 1, 1929.

Yenching University, though a new school, had its origin in 1889. Ten years ago two old Missionary colleges were united and given a new start in a bare compound inside the city of Peiping (Peking), with classrooms, dormitories and offices in one-story Chinese buildings which surrounded the open ground of the enclosure. "Two miles away, a college for women was more picturesquely but no more adequately housed in premises which formerly belonged to a Manchu prince. The college for men had a total of 116 students and 34 teachers, of whom 21 were from the West. The women's college had eleven teachers and 75 students. The men had a sure income of about $25,000 and their yearly budget ran to $50,000. This meant an annual debt." So is the beginning of Yenching. Two years ago. Yenching moved to its new site of two hundred acres of land with fifteen great buildings of stately palace architecture, chosen by a wise architect for a long lived institution. These are clustered in groups, one centering about the administration building which includes the assembly hall, one line of men's dormitories standing by the lake, the Women's College, prim and pretty, at a discreet distance. "The professors are not the twenty-one foreigners of ten years before. They are the thirty-four brilliant young Chinese of professorial rank, whose work is supplemented by the seventeen Westerners remaining, and by others in administrative offices, who bring the total of full time members of the University staff up to a round hundred. These men and women (the latter number twenty-four) are headed by the white-haired Chancellor, himself a Han Lin, who was inducted into office in 1929, after resigning from the post of Vice-Minister of Education in Nanking. The students, the successors of those who suffered the inconveniences of cramped quarters ten years ago, live in a plant which has cost G$2,300,000, and they now number 716, of whom 166 are women."



President J. Leighton Stuart

Bonds with American Institutions

Ten years ago, Yenching was academically unknown and unrecognized by Universities in the West nor registered in the Chinese Government. The years have brought abont definite bonds with three American institutions. Princeton has undertaken special responsibilities in conncetion with the Yenching College of Applied Social Sciences and in the fall of 1928 Professor E. S. Corwin of the Princeton Faculty, successor to Woodrow Wilson as head of the department of political science at Princeton University, spent the winter semester giving courses in the department of political science of Yenching University. The establishment of the Harvard-Yenching Institute, made possible through the endowment from the Hall Estate, has resulted in the cuntribution of three Yenching men to Harvard University as Visiting Professors. During the same year Dean Frame of the Women's College has been giving a year of service to Mt. Holyoke College, which is her own Alma Hater; and Wellesley College, in addition to contributing a goodly sum every year to the budget of her "little sister College" in Yenching, has had five members of faculty in residence here, at intervals during the ten years. The University of Missouri has recently associated itself with the new school of Journalism which it walls Missouri's 'adopted School." But more heartening than all this is the steady increase of Chinese confidence and support. The University has recently registered in the Ministry of Education of the Chinese Government, at Nanking. The first gift was a substantial sum of money, and 200 acres of land for an Agricultural Experiment Station. Later, Chinese friends gave the money for the wall which now surrounds the campus. This was a luxury Yenching had thought it could not afford, but it was considered an essential during the days of unrest. The spring of 1929, has seen the presentation of a gift of $50,000, local currency, from a group of friends in Peiping and Tientsin, which makes possible a new dommitory for men, so that students need no longer live in the uncomfortable, badly ventilated attics of those already built. The news that another similar gift is now almost assured from Shanghai, encourages the thought that the Chinese are beginning to regard Yenching as their own.

Chancellor Wu Lei-chuan

Spirit of Friendliness

The good spirit and atmosphere of Yenching University has been expressed by Professor T. B. Bisson, "A fine spirit of friendliness, of mutual helpfulness and courtesy, both among faculty and students, is another lasting impression I carry with me of Yenching. This is yoked with the sense of a sound, unfettered scholarship, and a bracing freedom of intellectual give-and-take. The texture of a spiritual atmosphere is the most subtle and difficult thing in the world to analyze, and at the same time the profoundest benefit a university can offer to its sons and daughters. It can be grasped fully only when seen at work. One evening last spring a Yenching faculty meeting was called to discuss the wording of a statement to be issued on the Tsinan bombardment by Japanese troops. The discussion was carried on with the utmost mutual consideration, though the conflict of intense feeling and profound difference of view among the faculty members was clearly evident. Some days before this, I had gone to an evening gathering of the Yenching baseball team, flushed with its unexpected success in winning the North China championship. At the meeting their own victory was forgetten or ignored, and the evening passed in manufacturing cheers and organizing a cheering squad to help the girls' basketball team, which was facing its crucial test the following morning. And that next morning the boys cheered the girls' team on to a victory won by a single point over their Peking Normal School rival. The girls' coach remarked to me later that the spirit aroused in the girls by the enthusiastic cheering contributed largely to the closely contested victory."

Romantic, hill-embraced campus of Yenching University

Playtime at Yenching, Girls Volley Ball Team

National Forestry Conference At Nanking

BY C. L. KENG, B. S.

ONE of the most significant things which took place in Nanking last week was the calling of a National Forestry Conference under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture and Mining. The conference was no doubt the first of its kind in China, and judging from the recommendations submitted and the resolutions passed such a conference should have a far-reaching effect in the development of forestry work in this country.

There were altogether 47 delegates to the conference, all of whom were selected by a Special Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture. Most of these delegates were trained foresters, engaged in active work in different parts of the country, such as D. Y. Lin, Director of Kiangsu Forest Service and Dean of Forestry of National University; Chen Yung, Professor of Forestry, Nanking University; Chi Yian-hsing, Forester of Kwangtung Forest Service; Kan Han, Member of Kiangsu Commission of Agriculture and Mining; Huang Hsi-chu, Member of Kiangsu Forest Service; Fu Hwan-kwong, Forester of Chung San Park; Yu Tung-Kwei, Member of Peiping Central Experiment Station; Kao Ping-fan, Member of Ministry of Labor and Commerce; Chen Sih-ching, Forester of National Model Forest; Chang Fan-tsun, Member of National Board of Reconstruction; Pei Choh-chin, Mou Yung, Liu Yung-chu and An Si-loong Technical Members of the Ministry; and C. F. Yao, Y. K. Li and C. T. Ren of Nanking; and Chuan Soong-pu, Member of Legislative Yuan.

I Pei-chi, Minister of Agriculture and Mining

There were altogether 76 recommendations and reports submitted for consideration at the conference. Although the conference lasted fully 6 days, most of the delegates felt the time allotted for a conference was insufficient for taking up the various subjects brought out in the discussion of the different recommendations and reports. To facilitate the discussion of the seventy odd recommendations, a Special Committee was appointed, composed of Pie Choh-chin, Huang Hsi-chu, Chen Yung, Kan Han, Chen Sih-ching, Ling Ku-kwong, D. Y. Lin, Ren Ching-tung, Chuan Soong-pu, Mou Yung and Li Ying-kung, with Pei Choh-chin in charge of subjects relating to Forest Policy, Law and Education, D. Y. Lin in charge of subjects relating to Central and Provincial Organization and Mou Yung in charge of subjects relating to Forest Plans and Investigations. The subject of Forest Organization no doubt stirred up more discussion than any other subject. Some delegates advocated the establishment in each province, under the supervision of the Commissioner of Agriculture, of a forestry department with power of both executing technical forest plans and supervising forestry work including private forestry. Others advocated the establishment of merely forest stations in each province, leaving the power of supervision with the Commissioner of Agriculture. After a hot debate lasting 2 days, it was finally decided to adopt a somewhat compromising organization plan embodying the essentials of both, making allowance at the same time for provinces that have special conditions.

Some of the more important recommendations which received the approval of all delegates were:

1. Recommending the immediate promulgation of a Forest Law (by Huang Hsi-chu);
2. The establishment of a demonstration forest and forest school in Tsingtao (by D. Y. Lin);
3. The organization of a Provincial Forest Department (by Liu Yung-chu);
4. A plan for the Investigation of National Forest Resources (by C. T. Ren);
5. Recommending a policy for forest taxation (by D. Y. Lin);
6. The establishment of a National Forest Experiment Station (by Liang Hsi);
7. The promotion of Private Forestry (by Y. K. Li);
8. The importance of employing technical men for forestry work (by Wong Si Yin);
9. The incorporation of forestry subjects in text books for elementary schools (by Chu Tsu-yi);
10. The establishment of protection for forests against drought and flood (by C. F. Yao);
11. The establishment of a forest park around Tai Hu (by S. C. Chen);
12. A suggested plan for University Forestry Education (by D. Y. Lin).

Perhaps the most discussed subject besides the forest organization plan, was the one brought up by S. Y. Wong who explained how many of the National and Provincial forest bureaus to-day are not employing trained foresters for technical work and that such a policy is detrimental to the development of forestry in China. It was a delicate subject to bring up, as any body discussing it must necessarily hurt the feelings of some officials who have been employing engineers, agriculturists and lawyers to do the forestry work. However, a resolution was passed endorsing the recommendation of Mr. Wong.

The conference closed on Saturday, September 7th. At the closing ceremony, Yi Pei-chi, Minister of Agriculture and Mining, spoke and reported on the findings of the conference, and after thanking the delegates for their splendid work during the week expressed the hope that all the foresters in the country would cooperate in order to carry out a definite forest policy for the country.

The conference was no doubt a distinct success. A great deal was accomplished on paper. It is to be hoped that the Ministry of Agriculture and Mining, through its Department of Forestry, will make a special effort and carry out, *in a practical way*, some of the resolutions passed at the conference, and that technical men will be employed for such a great task. China will be a different country indeed, if all her hills and mountains are covered with trees.

Nanking, September 9, 1929.

Admiral Bristol Departs

After two years of duty as Commander-in-Chief of the American Asiatic Fleet, Admiral Mark L. Bristol sailed from Shanghai for Japan on Tuesday morning aboard the Shanghai Maru. From Japan, where he will join his wife, he will proceed across Siberia, via Vladivostok to Europe and the United States. In Washington Admiral Bristol will fill an important post in the Navy Department. The Monday before his departure he was relieved of his command in the Orient by Admiral Charles Butler McVay, who replaces him.

Mark L. Bristol

A guard of honour consisting of 70 men from the 4th Regt. U. S. Marines, under command of Captain Beecher, and another of 52 naval ratings from the U. S. S. Pittsburgh, were drawn up at attention while Admiral Bristol bid goodbye to the many officers and friends who gathered at the N. Y. K Wayside Wharf at the time of his departure. All the senior U. S. naval officers now in Shanghai attended together with Col. C. H. Lyman, Commander of the 4th Regt. U. S. Marines, and a number of other foreign military officials. The band of the 4th Regt. U. S. Marines furnished music for the farewell ceremonies.

Agreement for Rendition of the Belgian Concession at Tientsin

The Belgian Government being desirous, with a view to strengthening the bonds of friendship existing between Belgium and China to restore on its own initiative and without compensation to the National Government of the Republic of China the Belgian Concession in Tientsin which was granted to it by the Sino-Belgian Convention of February 6th, 1902 (28th day of the 12th month of the 27th year of Kuang Hsu), the two Governments have for this purpose appointed their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Excellency the President of the National Government of the Republic of China:

Dr. Ping Ling, Adviser of the Treaty Commission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Kwang-ting Chao, Section Chief of the Land Department of the Ministry of the Interior:

Dr. Tzon Fah Hwang, Minister Plenipotentiary, Attorney at Law;

Dr. H. H. Tcheng, Commissioner of the First Special Area in Tientsin;

His Majesty the King of the Belgians;

Baron Jules Guillaume Counsellor of Legation, Chevalier de l'Ordre de Leopold;

Who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ARTICLE I

The Belgian Government will restore to the National Government of the Republic of China, on the day of the coming into force of the present Agreement, the administration of the Belgain Concession in Tientsin which was granted to it by the Sino-Belgian Convention of February 6th, 1902 (28th day of the 12th month of the 27th year of Kuang Hsu). The said Convention and the contract relating thereto shall cease to be operative.

ARTICLE II

The Provisional Belgian Municipal Council of the said Concession shall cease to exist on the day of the coming into force of the present Agreement.

All the documents, registers, and all other papers belonging to the Belgian Administration shall be immediately handed over to the National Government of the Republic of China, whereupon the Provisional Municipal Council will be entirely relieved of all responsibility for its administration.

ARTICLE III

Beginning from the day of the coming into force of the present Agreement, the former Belgian Concession in Tientsin shall be entirely administered under Chinese laws and regulations and protected by the same. It shall likewise be subject to all Chinese imposts and taxes in force.

Article IV

All public properties of the Belgian Concession, such as wharfs, piers, roads, railways together with the land occupied by them, including block Q, lot b, in accordance with the map hereto annexed, and also machines, implements, furniture, police equipment, as per inventory list hereto attached, belonging to the Belgian Municipality, as well as the bank deposits of the Belgian Municipality, shall be handed over to the National Government of the Republic of China on the day of the coming into force of the present Agreement.

Article V

The name and the status of the Societe Anonyme de la Concession Belge de Tientsin shall be modified in accordance with the new state of things and the provisions of Article 6 of the present Agreement shall equally be applicable thereto.

Article VI

Within one month after the coming into force of the present Agreement, the title deeds and certificates of private property issued by the Belgian Consulate for land situated in the Belgian Concession shall be handed over to the Chinese authority concerned who shall issue in exchange certificates for perpetual lease. A registration fee of one dollar per mow shall be charged. The Chinese authority concerned will issue the new certificates within a period of a month.

Article VII

The present Agreement shall be ratified as soon as possible and shall come into force on the day on which the two Governments shall have notified each other that the ratification has been effected.

Article VIII

The present Agreement has been written in three languages, Chinese, French and English, and in case of divergence of interpretation the English text shall be authoritative.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Agreement in duplicate and have affixed their seals thereto.

Done at Tientsin this thirty-first day of the eighth month of the eighteenth year of the Republic of China, corresponding to the thirty-first day of August, nineteen hundred and twenty nine.

(Signed) P. Ling
K. T. Chao
Tson-Fah Hwang
Tcheng Hungsin
Plenipotentiaries for China.
Guillaume
Plenipotentiary for Belgium.

Annex I

Tientsin, 31st August, 1929.

Monsieur le Plenipotentiaire,

Referring to Article III of the Agreement concluded to-day, we have the honour to inform you that with regard to the land tax on properties with or without buildings thereon to be levied in the former Belgian Concession, the present rate shall be maintained until the promulgation by the National Government of the Republic of China of the new general law governing land taxation.

We avail ourselves, etc.

(Signed) P. Ling
K. T. Chao
Tson-Fah Hwang
Tcheng Hungsin

Baron J. Guillaume,

Delegate Plenipotentiary for Belgium for the rendition of the Belgian Concession in Tientsin.

Tientsin, 31st August 1929.

Messieurs les Plenipotentiaires,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Note of to-day's date which reads as follows:

"Referring to Article III of the Agreement concluded to-day, we have the honour to inform you that with regard to the land tax on properties with or without buildings thereon to be levied in the former Belgian Concession, the present rate shall be maintained until the promulgation by the National Government of the Republic of China of the new general law governing land taxation."

I have the honour to express to you the agreement of His Majesty's Government on this subject.

I avail myself of this opportunity etc.

(Signed) Guillaume.

To The Delegate Plenipotentiaries for China for the rendition of the Belgian Concession in Tientsin.

Annex II

Declaration

The installations for distribution of electric power in the former Belgian Concession of Tientsin, i. e. the lines of high and low tension on posts, transformation cabins with fittings, private connections and electro-meters, which have been constructed with the approval of the Provisional Municipal Council of Belgian Concession by the Compagnie de Tramways et d'Eclairage de Tientsin are the exclusive property of the said company.

The Compagnie de Tramways et d'Eclairage de Tientsin shall have the right to continue to supply the electric current on the territory of the former Belgian Concession, it being understood that any extension of the network will require a previous authorisation of the competent local authorities,

(Signed) P. Ling
K. T. Chao
Tson-Fah Hwang
Tcheng Hungsin
Guillaume

Annex III

Declaration

It is understood that if the Fukien and Canton Guild can prove in a way considered as satisfactory that a portion of its

(Continued on page 101)

A Frank Discussion of Problems Facing the Kuomintang

BY ALBERT M. GUPTILL

WHILE severe criticism, much of it well deserved, has been levelled at the various Shih Tang Pu, or District Party Boards of the Kuomintang throughout China during the past year, there has been a surprising paucity of information available regarding the actual composition and scope of authority of these local Kuomintang organizations. From the moment of the Tsinan Incident in May, 1928, up to the present, the Shih Tang Pu have been accused, in many instances rightly, of being one and the same thing as the Anti-Japanese Boycott Associations which have attracted much unsavory publicity. They have been involved in labor disputes. They have, in some instances, usurped the authority of local government and perverted it to their own ends. They were, in general, at the time of the Third Kuomintang Congress in March of this year, so radical in their views that many of their delegates were refused admission to the Congress and were replaced by representatives arbitrarily nominated by the Central Executive committee, acting under its emergency powers, in order to keep the Third Congress from degenerating into a semi-Communist free-for-all. Their activities have been broadcast together with much brutally frank comment as to their general character and make-up, but of their actual legal position in their communities and their exact composition, nothing has been said. These local party organizations being intended to form the backbone of the Kuomintang in China, it is of interest to see exactly where they stand at present and where, according to the organization scheme of the party, they ought to stand and how they ought to function.

For a foreign observer to lay claim to an authoritative acquaintance with the inner workings of the Kuomintang in all its nation-wide ramifications would be somewhat presumptious. But from a close study of several District Kuomintang organizations in the Shantung countryside and as careful and as thorough observations as can be made under the circumstances of the Tientsin District Kuomintang, a few facts have been established which may be of some interest to foreigners who may some day come into contact with one of these political institutions.

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In theory, the organization of the Kuomintang in many respects resembles that of the American nation. The foundation, as any schoolboy knows, of the American commonwealth, is its town meeting. It was the New England town meeting, together with its sister organizations under different names in the southern states, which was the starting point of American self-government and in theory, it is the District Kuomintang which is the starting point of party government, some day to be popular rule, in China. The District Kuomintang is the local forum and goes beyond the town meeting in its functions, meeting at stated intervals throughout the year, maintaining permanent committees for the prosecution of social and political work, mass education, political instruction and the like. Close to the people, its duties are to transmit to them the policies and instructions of the party as a whole and in turn, to make known the wishes of its own constituency to the national party organization through its delegates to the annual Party Congress and by means of communications to the permanent Central Executive Committee. In other words, the District Kuomintang is the point of origin of the political power of the party as a whole and the final link between the Party Congress, the Central Executive Committee and the people. In theory, therefore, the power of the National Kuomintang is derived from its individual party members throughout the country in the same manner that the present American Congress derives its authority from the individual members of the Republican party save that it goes one step further. In China, under the rule of the Kuomintang there can be but one party, the Kuomintang, which represents the people as a whole, the idea being apparently, although it has not been definitely stated, eventually to incorporate the entire population into the ranks of the party.

A Revolution of the Literati

Unlike the American Revolution, however, the Chinese Revolution started far away from the masses of the population. It had its inception in the minds of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and a handfull of his associates. Rather than being a growth upward from an enlightened body politic, it has been and still is a process of reaching down from a small group of highly intelligent leaders toward a huge, inarticulate mass of hardly educated people, trained through hundreds of generations to regard government as something apart from the ordinary man's experience, the perquisite of the ruling house and its select group of official servants, recruited exclusively from the ranks of the literati. In other words, where the American Revolution started with and got its strength from a politically minded electorate which knew its own mind and its own capabilities, or thought it did, sufficiently to risk its all in armed revolution against a system of government repugnant to its political ideals, a population which knew its own authority and how to delegate it to men competent to administer it, the Chinese Revolution started among a handful of patriots who knew, or were willing to gamble all they had to prove that they knew what China ought to have in the way of government, a small group of patriots who dared arrogate authority unto themselves and then undertake later on to educate the masses to a degree of political consciousness sufficient to enable them to some day take over the final authority and wield it. Until that day arrives, the leaders of the Kuomintang must perforce shoulder the tremendous responsiblity of judging as to what is best for the masses which they can represent but partially, and it is right here that the greatest problem before the party heads lies. It is the problem of bridging the tremendous gulf between the capable leadership of the Kuomontang's national organization and the politically inert masses of the people.

In a discussion of the Kuomintang, the first question naturally to arise is, "Who belongs to it and what are its requirements for admission?" and at this point the investigator finds himself in a maze.

It is simple enough to explain that the original Kuomintang members were a comparatively small group of patriots; that they added to their membership as time went on by taking in men whom they believed qualified to assist in the work of revolution. Several well known authorities have gone that far with their explanation of party membership and have stopped.

A Typical Organization

The Tientsin District Kuomintang is probably typical of the present party organization in the great commercial cities of China. Its career has been short, dating back only to last spring when it was organized under the direction of a temporary committee appointed by the Nanking authorities, allowed to elect its own District Party Board just prior to the Third Party Congress in March; the center of much radical activity inculding a circular telegram at the time of the Nanking Congress, exhorting the country to support the Left Wing candidates and expel the Nanking Government, a pink campaign, in fact, which culminated in a deliberate snub to General Chiang Kai-shek in July when he passed through the city and resulted in a dissolution order being issued on July 18 by the Central Executive Committee, in which a committee of seven, of which General Fu Tso-yi, the local Defence Commissioner is the most prominent member, was named to thoroughly reorganize the District Kuomintang and direct its affairs until such time as it could safely be trusted to elect a District Party Board capable of keeping the organization within the bounds of its own prescribed functions and amenable to party discipline.

During the recent strike of the employees of the Tientsin tramways, just prior to its dissolution, the District Party Board of the local organization made itself conspicuous by its radical manifestoes, its illegal acts in imprisoning employees who for one reason or another, refused to strike, its threatening attitude toward the authorities who at the time preferred not to force an issue with it, and in general broadcasted the impression that it was, to phrase it conservatively, quite out of sympathy with the "go-slow" policy of the Nanking Government and its local representatives.

Several visits to the District Party Board's headquarters revealed the fact of the directive authority of the local Kuomintang being entirely in the hands at a small group of professional politicians of a low order, mentally and otherwise. They were strangers to Tientsin, the leader being a Hupeh man about whom but little could be learned save that he was the worst sort of a radical. But the most interesting thing about the organization was its apparent lack of a representative membership. Schoolboys, ranging from fifteen to twenty-one or two years of age were to be found, serious and sincere enough in their intentions, and equally at sea as to what it was all about. And scores of men of the laborer type, ranging in appearance and behavior from good enough as far as their capabilities would carry them to a gang whom you would hate to meet in a dark alleyway. But of merchants and their assistants, students of the higher types, mechanics and other skilled artisans, there were none to be found about the headquarters and it is stated by General Fu Tso-yi that there are none in the organization. It is upon his authority that it is stated that the Tientsin District Kuomintang consists of about seven hundred members. Of these, approximately two hundred are students. The balance are from the laboring classes. There is no leavening element

of merchants, professional men, nor of government employees. As a matter of fact, there are very few men holding high positions in the Tientsin local government who belong to the Kuomintang.

Businessmen Hold Aloof

Again, during the latter part of 1928, while in Shantung Province and in close touch with several of the country Kuomintang organizations, the same peculiarity of the party membership made itself apparent. There was, it is true, generally a better type of leader. One man in particular comes to mind as a probable future guide and counsellor of his people. A schoolmaster by profession, he had taken up party work because it interested him. He believed in it and was very evidently a sincere patriot. But even this man, respected by the community and admitted free of all taint of scandal, could attract to his district organization only the student type—schoolboys, they would be called abroad. That he had them well in hand speaks volumes for his disciplinary abilities behind a schoolmaster's desk. Throughout the province, whether the leadership was good or bad, the facts were the same; the more responsible elements of the community, the men with careers and businesses at stake would have nothing to do with the political organization which was intended to put them into contact, through elected delegates, with the central authorities at Nanking.

Joining the Kuomintang has for a long time had many of the characteristics, at least to an outsider, of becoming a member of one of the very secret and select brotherhoods in foreign lands. It has been considered a matter concerning which one should ask no questions, a mystic rite, not to be mentioned in public, or private either for that matter. But a prominent official, and party member at Tientsin recently did his utmost to clear away that fog by a frank statement of the membership problem. Briefly, it is this:

During the active military period of the revolution, and previously, during the conspiracy stage, members were taken into the party as they proved to its leaders that they were the sort who would risk their all for party principles. When the time came to organize the District Kuomintang bodies, delegates of the Central Executive Committee were sent out to establish branches and to recruit members. It is to be presumed that like recruiting officers the world over, a good deal of what merit they could attain to depended upon numbers rather than upon quality. An examination was requisite. The candidate had to convince the members of the temporary District Party Board, or Shih Tang Pu, of his belief in the Three People's Principles, of his ability to carry on the work of the party, and he was supposed to submit evidence of having taken part in the revolution.

Numerically, the results of this sort of enrollment may have been satisfactory. Otherwise it is becoming increasingly clear that they left much to be desired. Whether in a country village or a manufacturing center, the ends arrived at were similar. The solid members of the community refused to have anything to do with the new organization. They viewed its heads with suspicion and were doubtful of its purposes. Where the party organizers were men of discernment and character there was an apparent attempt made to keep out undesirables. But every local organization was swelled by adolescent schoolboys and a type of individual, good enough, perhaps, as regards character, but of the sort which is always looking for an easy job and for easy money.

Unfortunate Experiences in Tientsin

The experience of the Tientsin District Kuomintang was perhaps unusually unhappy. Events during the past seven or eight months have shown conclusively that the local party organization was packed with a class of men to whom subversive activity is far and away more attractive than hard work, and it was headed, as has been previously stated, by men whose inclinations left much to be desired. In fact, it had generally been suspected, although no Chinese and few foreigners cared to comment upon it, that from its inception the Tientsin Kuomintang and its District Party Board were headed toward radicalism of the worst sort. Following its formal dissolution pursuant to the Nanking order of July 18, a police raid on August 14 upon a former party sub-headquarters unearthed enough evidence in the shape of arms and ammunition and incendiary literature, among which were exhortation to a reign of terror to be directed against the committee of seven appointed by the Central Executive Committee to overhaul the entire organization, to warrant the arrest of two former District Party Board members and the issuance of warrants for the arrest of others who have, since then, been keeping discreetly under cover.

On the other hand, are in the Tientsin District, Kuomintang members who are sincere and earnest in their belief in the party's principles and their desire to further its ends. During the tramway strike, several students were especially noticeable for their temperate views, their calm demeanor and general attitude of reasonableness. But it was also noticeable that these men had little, if anything, to do with the administration of the organization as a whole. Where they could make themselves felt, they could be counted upon to exert themselves for good. But they were snowed under by their fellow members of a different order.

So it is, that in Tientsin at the present moment, one finds a District Kuomintang, composed of about seven hundred schoolboys and day laborers, in the anomalous position of being legally the political and social-economic arbiters and spokesmen of a thriving commercial population of over a million souls, and a similar condition obtains in Shantung.

It is apparent enough that something is radically wrong with the present organization of the local branches of the Kuomintang. It is evident that they are not representative of the communities in which they are established and in fact, it has been only too clearly established that more often than not, they misrepresent their constituencies, if one may use the term in connection with them.

Usurpations of Power

To again paraphrase certain remarks of the Tientsin Defence Commissioner regarding this problem, the local Kuomintang is a political and social-wellfare organization which has in law absolutely nothing to do with the administration of government, save indirectly through its delegates to the Party Congress and through its powers of impeachment of unsatisfactory officials to the central authorities at Nanking. It is a body intended to be representative of the various classes in the community. It is intended to be the leader, the point from which the iniative shall come, in all sorts of wellfare work such as mass education, the instruction of the people in the principles of the Kuomintang and their education to a point of political consciousness. Its relations with labor unions are supposed to be paternal and advisory. With the actual functions of government it has no authority to interfere, although instances have arisen at Tientsin where it has so interefered and in Shantung last year, and during the past few months as well, time and again there have arisen occasions when it was only too apparent that the Kuomintang District Party Board had usurped the entire functions of government, reducing the magistrates and police to a position of utter impotency, while party members engaged in practices which lent themselves to justly severe criticism.

For these branch organizations to advertise themselves as being representative of the populations upon which they are living is preposterous and a travesty upon the idea of representative government. But to such lengths have they gone, with the non-interference, if not the actual connivance of military commanders in many places, that they have not only completely terrorized the people but have brought so much disrepute upon the party's name that decent residents refuse to consider membership.

Conversations held throughout the Tientsin and Shantung areas with merchants, professional men, educaters in institutions of higher learning and with government officials of the returned student type have brought out some interesting sidelights as to their attitude toward Kuomintang membership. One old merchant, a very wealthy man of Shantung, placed himself at one extreme point of view when he characterized the entire party as a most indescribable crowd of rascals. But he was very oldfashioned and full of intolerance of youth and of change. Several professional men located at Tientsin frankly state that they have no desire to involve themselves with an organization, membership in which can only damage their reputations and which they do not consider representative of, or for the best interests of the country.

An official of the Tientsin government went into further detail. He stated that he believed largely in the doctrines enunciated by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. But that up to the present time he had never sought office nor had he involved himself in low political machinations. He did not consider the Kuomintang branch as organized at Tientsin to be representative of anything but the selfish interests of its own members, many of whom were disreputable characers and entirely unfitted for the duties to which party members are supposed to be assigned. He stated that the District Kuomontang of Tientsin was, to his mind, a venal organization of low grade job hunters, tempered by a minority of students who could easily be influenced out of the narrow path of righteousness and who were numerically too few to make any impression upon the conduct of affairs within the organization were their intentions entirely of the best.

It is apparent that before the intentions of the National Kuomintang can be carried out with respect to the district organizations, a great change will have to be brought about, either from within or without. The peculiar characteristic of all people to fear an organized political gang works against the idea of boring from within to raise the standard of the party membership, for that is the crux of the

whole situation. No six or seven hundred youths and job hunters are competent to represent the inhabitants of a city of a million souls. But such is the feeling of antipathy toward the organization on the part of the solid elements of the community that even were it possible, as it soon may be, to induct a majority of such people into the party, it is very doubtful indeed if a sufficient number of candidates could be obtained to create a working majority of sound business and professional men and laborers of the better class to act as a liason body between the party and the people.

Change from Without

As has been stated, the working from without process is now being attempted at Tientsin, and, it is believed at certain other points. But this also has its problems. In the first place, the arbitrary dissolution of the Tientsin Kuomintang has scattered throughout the community a more or less cohesive body of radical malcontents, capable, as has already been proved by evidence turned up in a police raid, of going to any extremes to attain their unsavory ends. But even were this factor to be negligible, which it is not by any means, there would still remain the task of persuading the responsible elements of the community of the desirability of their becoming members of the one political party in China and assuming their civic responsibilities.

It is here that the greatest rub comes. The central authorities of the Kuomintang at Nanking are faced, apparently, with a problem of educating not only the lower classes, but the middle higher strata of society as well, up to a sense of political responsibility which they have not. It is not amazing that in China where for thousands of years the people have accustomed themselves to being ruled, where the greatest merit of government was considered to be lack of immediate touch with it, that this condition prevails when one stops to think of the indignant howls the average loyal and politically-minded American will emit upon receiving a notification of having been drawn for jury duty which is child's play in comparison to the responsibilities of membership in a district Kuomintang if it carries out its specified duties to the community.

That the central authorities at Nanking are well aware of the seriousness of the problem before them is evidenced by their unhesitating use of the arbitrary disciplinary powers vested in them by the Kuomintang Constitution in dissolving District Party Boards and District Kuomintang where other means fail. Special agents, charged with investigation and reorganization work are employed to bring recalcitrant branches into line with the party's principles and to guide them in the exercise of their functions as the prescribed leaders of political, intellectual and social development in their given fields of endeavor. But this is but palliative work and falls far short of accomplishing the highly necessary purpose of the party as a whole, of making the party directly representative of all classes in the various communities in which it works. As it stands at present, to put the matter with brutal frankness, and again to paraphrase a Kuomintang leader, the party has a highly intellectual and capable national leadership. But it lacks the support and active participation of representative strata of Chinese society whom it is intended to represent and whom it must eventually incorporate into its organization in order to fulfill the destiny prophesied for it by its great leader. Truly have the leaders at Nanking remarked that the Revolution is not yet completed for there yet remains to be accomplished the overthrow of the inhibitions and prejudices of the masses and their conversion to the idea of direct political responsibility. Too much credit cannot be given the party leaders for their faith and courage in undertaking and sticking to this task of remolding the thought, inheritance of thousands of years, of four hundred millions of people.

Tan Ah-moo, Reckless Driver, Sentenced to 18 Months in Jail

In the Provisional Court last Thursday morning Tan Ah-moo, driver of a car which on August 5 collided with and caused the death of a Britisher, George A. Griffiths, who was riding a motorcycle at the time of the collision, was pronounced guilty of negligent driving causing the death of the victim, and was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment by Judge Sung and C. E. Whitamore, British deputy. Notice of appeal was filed by the defendant's connsel, Gor Tsou-gee, when the judgement had been pronounced.

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The Invincible Loh Hua Team Gains Further Laurels in Java

BY G. T. TAN

It was under the organization of C. K. T. H. (Chineesche Kampioenschap Wedstrijden Tiong Hwa), a Chinese central football union of Java, that the well-known Chinese football team of Shanghai, The Loh Hua Athletic Club, made their first tour in Java, and according to the arrangements made they had to play at Bandoeng, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya respectively for 12 matches against the local Dutch and 2 Chinese football teams of the various places.

Under the managership of Mr. H. T. Yu with Mr. K. S. Liang as a second manager and Mr. Paul Kong as a secretary, Loh Hua went out to Java with their 11 star-players and 5 substitutes and Mr. Lee Wai Tong, the famous football star of Shanghai, was their Captain. Wherever they arrived in Java they always received the whole-hearted sympathy and welcome of all the Chinese people and the Chinese press sang praises of their brilliant football technique and excellent cooperation and play, especially of Mr. Lee Wai Tong who was the star of the field. On the whole they had played excellent games, and received the full admiration of their audience.

Several foreign football teams from Calcutta, Hongkong, Australia, etc., had visited Java, but they had not shown such a splendid record as the Loh Hua, which won 10 matches out of 12 in Java. The various matches, which Loh Hua had made throughout Java, attracted thousands of people of different nationalities to witness the games and this was itself a record that Java had never experienced in the history of football. Having seen their excellent and fair play, without doubt most of the Asiatic people had a great sympathy for Loh Hua, and they even wagered for Loh Hua, giving some points.

On their way to Java Loh Hua was invited to call over at Singapore, where they had made two matches at the Stadium against the Malayan Chinese Football Association, a combination of Selangor, Perak and Singapore Chinese footballers, and also against a European team of Singapore. Against the former Loh Hua won by 1-0, while against the latter it was a draw, the score being 1-1.

On the 21st July 1929 Loh Hua arrived at Tandjong Priok, Batavia, and then proceeded to Bandoeng, where after a day's rest they played against the Bandoengsche Bondselftal, a European combination, and won 2-1. The next day they had to face the Unie, the champion of Bandoeng's European team, but some trouble arose while the game was in full play. The real trouble was due to the fact that the Dutch referee was not taking a fair control of the match, which was foully played during the second half, and the game was ended 15 minutes before the actual time. Thus Loh Hua was beaten by 4 goals to 3.

Loh Hua then returned to Batavia to meet Oliveo, a strong Dutch team, at the Decapark, and won the match 3-1. The next day the Bataviasche Bondselftal, a combination and the Java champion, were also defeated by 4 goals to 1.

Loh Hua had to play the fifth, sixth and seventh matches at Samarang and won all the games. The Samarangsche Bondselftal, a Dutch combination, was beaten 7-1, the C. K. T. H., a combined Chinese team, resulted 6-1 for Loh Hua, and the last match against the "Go Ahead" combination was also a victory of 2-0.

On the 8th of August 1929 Loh Hua arrived at Sourabaya, where they matched against the T. H. O. R. combination, the Sourabaya champion, who received a defeat of 4-0. After a days's rest Loh Hua appeared against Tiong Hwa, the Chinese Champion of C. K. T. H., who were also put down by 3-1. The Tiong Hwa was a rough experience so that most of the Loh Hua footballers were injured by this match, which made them unfit to engage the Soerabaiasche Bondselftal, a Dutch combination, to which Loh Hua had to surrender by 3-2. This was the first time that Loh Hua received a defeat, though the match against the Unie at Bandoeng was mutually cancelled.

The 14th August again saw Loh Hua at Batavia, meeting the S. V. B. B., a Dutch club champion of Java, who were "whitewashed" 5-0. The twelfth final game was played against Hercules, the ex—Dutch club champion of Java, and this time Loh Hua was also victorious by 3-0.

For the 10 matches that they had won throughout Java, Loh Hua gained several cups, shields and trophies, and it was a remarkably successful expedition. The following were the players of the invincible Loh Hua Team: H. H. Chow, Y. Y. Voong, N. Lee, P. Chen, C. S. Sun, C. W. Chen, C. S. Yu, K. H. Chen, L. K. Tai, W. T. Lee, P. Z. Chen, with Messrs. S. W. Lee (left back), Y. C. Wong (left wing), Y. S. An (half back) and Y. T. Chen (forward) as substitutes.

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XT-163

Mercury in the Far East.

BY BORIS P. TORGASHEFF

(*Some time Lecturer of the Peking National University*).

MERCURY, in practice usually called "quicksilver", is known to exist in deposits of commercial value in a number of countries of the Far East of Asia. The mercury ore is mainly cinnabar found in the form of fissure veins with quartz, calcite and, often, bitumen. Considerable quantity of cinnabar is often found in the Russian Far East in the shape of grains in gold bearing alluvials, and with certain other ores, such, for example, as the antimony ores of China.

In the Russian Far East quicksilver ores were discovered nearly as far back as a century and a half ago and it is known that in 1797, i. e. 130 years ago, an attempt was made to work them. In China mercury has been produced from native ores in a desultory manner and for home consumption alone since ancient times; but already since the recent years of the pre-war time it had begun to be produced in China for export in considerable quantities. In Japan proper the quicksilver reserves are scarce, yet even there it has been produced during a number of years, albeit in inconsiderable quantities. In Indo-China in 1925 four quicksilver mines were registered. The presence of cinnabar in commercial quantities should be considered as established in North Manchuria, and cinnabar deposits of undetermined value exist in Korea and on the island of Formosa.

At present the Far East shares in the world quicksilver production to the extent of 9.2 per cent; but both during the war and in pre-war times China alone had been furnishing over ten per cent, of the world output. The present status of mercury production in the Far East may be tabulated as follows:

Table 1.

QUICKSILVER PRODUCTION IN THE FAR EAST.

Countries.	Metric tons.	Value in U.S.$.
China proper	470	773.15
(*1925*. Geological Survey of China. Mex. $ 1,546,300.)		
Russian Far East	—	—
(Reserves of commercial value exist, to work which the first attempts were made in 1797.)		
Japan proper	—	—
(*1927*. But limited reserves of cinnabar existed here, which have now been exhausted, and since 1924 the Japanese Geological Survey has issued no figures on the production of quicksilver.)		
Indo-China	—	—
(*1926*. Four quicksilver mines have been registered, and operations begun in 1925 the out-put of which has not been published.)		
North Manchuria	—	—
(Presence of cinnabar in commercial quantities established but no work as yet carried on.)		
Korea	—	—
Formosa	—	—
(Presence of cinnabar deposits established, but their value not determined.)		
Total	470	773,150

Concerning the consumption of mercury, it is difficult to establish quite reliable and recent figures with regard to the Far East. From the official Japanese sources, we know that the mercury consumption was estimated in Japan at 302 metric tons in 1925. For China no official estimate exists at all, but Mr. H. F. Bain in his book "Ores and Industries" mentions a consumption in China of 510 tons of cinnabar in 1901. From the official French statistics, we know that the annual import of mercury into Indo-China averages 10 metric tons. If summed up all the scant information existing we may be able to give here the following mercury consumption table:

Table No. 2.

Countries.	Consumption of mercury Metric tons.
China	545
Japan	350
Indo-China	50
Russian Far-East	?
Philippines	?
Total	925

China has always been a large consumer of mercury and vermilion, their consumption is rapidly growing both in Japan and China, and some inestablished quantities of mercury are consumed in the Russian Far East and Philippines, so that it may be supposed, on the basis of the above, that the Far East as a whole consumes at present *no less than 1,000 metric tons* of mercury, of the recent world output of a little over 5,000 tons.

Growing Demand for Quicksilver

In view of the rapid growth of the world demand for quicksilver and the comparatively limited nature of the territorial distribution of its reserves over the surface of the earth, rendering difficult a sufficient and coordinated production thereof, beginning with 1921, prices on quicksilver commenced again to grow rapidly until now they have reached almost 300 per cent above the normal pre-war price and evince no apparent tendency to decline. Since the countries of the Far East possess quite considerable reserves of mercury ores, these latter have all chance of acquiring great importance in the international quicksilver maket. For a graphic elucidation of this possibility it is here not out of place to adduce a concise outline of the world production of quicksilver, borrowing our figures from the "Internationale Bergwirtschaft", Leipzig:

Table 3.

WORLD PRODUCTION OF QUICKSILVER.

Years:	Metric tons;	Years:	Metric tons:
1901	3,120	1916	3.600
1902	4,056	1920	3.000
1903	3,633	1921	2.100
1904	3,733	1922	3.280
1905	3.285	1923	3.275
1907	3,307	1924	3.100
1908	3,296	1925	3.750
1909	3,304	1926	4.100
1910	3,339	1927	4.000
1911	4,000	1928	5.096
1913	4,285		

*

The growth of the demand for quicksilver, as stimulated by industrial development, is widely known; yet for the past twenty-five years, as may be seen from the table above adduced, production of quicksilver increases very slowly, being at the present time slightly over 5.000 tons.

The United States, which was at one time producing the greatest quantity of quicksilver, has greatly exhausted its reserves and now ranks third. Until quite recently Spain was the foremost producer of quicksilver and it still continues to supply nearly one third of the world output from its well known *Almaden* quicksilver mines. Considerable reserves of quicksilver ore existed as well in Italy and Austro-Hungary and in post-war times, owing to the transfer of the Austrian mines of India, in Italy, the latter's quicksilver production increased to such an extent that in 1925 Italy furnished more than half and, with Spain, 86 per cent of the world output, as may be seen from the following table:

Table 4.

CHIEF QUICKSILVER PRODUCERS IN 1925.

Countries	Flasks of 75 lbs.	Per cent. 1925	ratio 1913
Italy	52,000	53	23
Spain	32,000	33	35
United States	9,500	10	16
Mexico and others	3,500	4	26
Total, flasks	97,000	100	100
,, met. tons	3,274		

Russia produced in pre-war times over 335 tons of quicksilver, i.e. a little more than 10 per cent. of the world output.

More detailed data concerning the distribution of the production of quicksilver by countries is given by the statistical publication of the British Imperial Institute for the year 1926:

Table 5.

Countries	1923	1924	1925
Italy	3,648,942	3,516,764	4,107,208
Spain	2,522,604	1,980,733	no data.
United States	595,275	754,575	688,050
Turkey	138,000	138,000	138,000
Czechoslovakia	112,425	171,471	no data.
Roumania	—	—	9,879
Russia	90,375	145,464	no data
Mexico	98,631	80,810	85,331
China	3,600	6,384	7,168
Austria	no data.	no data	13,511
Japan	9	none	none
Total, Eng. lbs	7,209,000	6,800,000	—
met. tons	3,266	3,085	

* Incomplete.

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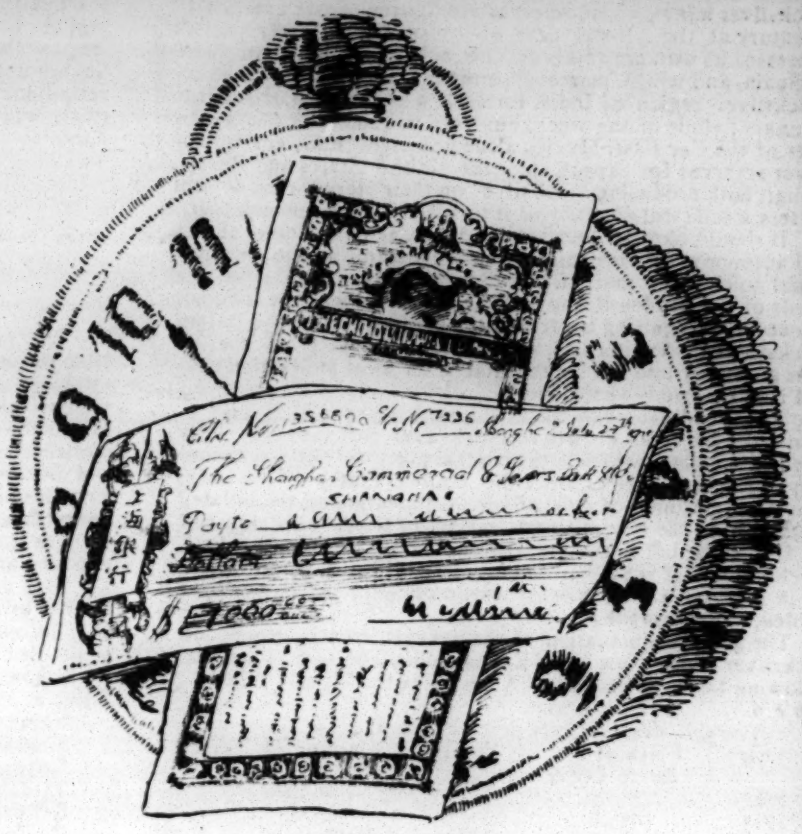

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Summarizing all the quicksilver producing countries, these may be placed in the following sequence, by the size of their quicksilver ore reserves: Spain, with its famous Almaden quicksilver mines, whose reserves are figured to last practically a century at the prewar rate of consumption; Italy, which possesses its own ore reserves, only a half smaller than those of Spain, and which, moreover, annexed after the war the rich quicksilver region of India, formerly a posssession of Austro-Hungary; while of the other countries, not counting the countries of the Far East, Mexico alone possesses sufficient quicksilver reserves for export, since the United States and Russia, though both producing quicksilver on their territories, do not possess a sufficient quantity of it to satisfy home consumption.

It should likewise be mentioned that, as in the case of tin and antimony, *English* capital is predominant in the international quicksilver market. All Spanish quicksilver is in the hands of the London Rothschields. After the war the English succeeded in acquiring control of the greater part of the Italian quicksilver production and, although quicksilver from Mexico does go chiefly into the United States, its local production control is in the hands of the English.

The sound nature of the world quicksilver market may be seen from the rapid growth of quicksilver prices on the New York Exchange, which is the central place for the determination of the world prices, since the United States is the most important consumer of quicksilver. Not mentioning the inflated prices during the war, the post-war prices never once touched the 1913 price, but continued ceaselessly to grow after 1921, reaching in 1927 G.$118.18 as compared with G.$ 39.54 obtaining in 1913, increasing in other words 299 per cent, or almost trebled, as against the pre-war price.

The detailed fluctuation of the average yearly prices on quicksilver on the New York Exchange may be seen from the following table: ("Statistical Abstract of the U. S.", 1928):

Table 6.

Average Yearly Quicksilver Prices at New York.

Year:	Flask of 75 lbs. in U.S.$	Years	Flask of 75 lbs. in U.S.$
1913	39.54	1920	81.12
1914	48.31	1921	45.46
1915	87.05	1922	58.95
1916	125.49	1923	66.60
1917	105.30	1924	69.76
1918	123.47	1925	83.13
1919	92.15	1926	91.90
		1927	118.18

The New York prices of mercury in 1928 ranged from G. $ 115 to G. $ 135 per flask, thus averaging to the same as the war year 1916, which has been until recently considered as the record year.

China

The mining of cinnabar, as a base for vermilion paint, is one of the oldest industries of China. There are literary informations that in the peaceful years of even the last century, the annual production of cinnabar amounted in China to over 1,000 tons, and it is known that at that time no other country of the world mined cinnabar on such a large scale.

The existence of quicksilver deposits is known in China in Kweichow and the four surrounding provinces: Szechuen, Yunnan, Kwangsi and Hunan; the production of quicksilver being at present carried on chiefly in the province of Cweichow and only to a slight extent in regions bordering on Kweichow province.

Dr. C. Y. Wang, Chinese geologist, believes that the quicksilver deposits of Yunnan, Hunan and Kweichow form part of the chain of mercury deposits running along the Pacific coast. Quicksilver ore, according to Dr. Wang's conclusion, is met with in China in four forms; 1) As impregnation of well defined beds of limestone, 2) In isolated bunches, nests or pockets, and in cavities which contain crystalline aggregates or well developed crystals of cinnabar, 3) Along the joints, cracks and planes of stratification and 4) Irregular dissemination through a number of beds subjected to considerable local disturbances. Occasionally quicksilver ore is found in association with antimony. Dr. Wang considers, in general, all these deposits of quicksilver poor and the ore low grade, the average quicksilver content in it being not over three per cent.

Dr. F. R. Tegengren in his "Quicksilver Deposits in China" ("Bull. of the Geol. Survey" No 2, 1929), describing the principal mercury-producing region in China, Kweichow province, mentions that the deposits found in this province consist of irregular veins or stockworks in brecciated layers of limestone or hard shale with some dissemination of the cinnabar in the beds, as crystals and aggregates of crystals. He considers, however, that the ores being worked in 1915 would contain less rather than more than one per cent of mercury, though occasionally rich ore up to four per cent is found. While the area in which the mercury ore is found is large, it is inaccessible, the grade is low, and expectation of finding richer ores in quantity cannot be great in view of the long period in which the Chinese have known and valued the deposits.

The mining of cinnabar for making vermilion paint is regularly carried on on a small-scale in Szechuan, Yunnan and Kwangsi, but the production of mercury of it is concentrated practically exclusively in Kweichow province, which also supplies the large quantity of cinnabar for vermilion. According to the recent official information of the Chinese Government Information Bureau ("Chin. Econ. Bull.", 1/9-28 vermilion, bright red pigment obtained from cinnabar is a staple industry in the following districts of Kweichow province:

Table 7.

Kaichow	Plentiful output.	
Yungning	,,	,,
Hingjen	,,	,,
Sungtao	,,	,,
Tungjen	,,	,,
Shengki	10,000	catties (6 tons) a year.
Wuchwan	5,000	catties (3 tons) a year.
Tzehheng	1,000	catties (0.6 tons) a year.

The production of mercury, that is the distillation product from the ore is carried on almost exclusively in Kweichow, and solely by small local Chinese companies, which manufacture mercury along the most obsolete methods, loosing, sometimes, as much as forty per cent of the metal because of the extreme crudeness of their distillation plants. In the end of the last and beginning of the present century (1889-1911) an Anglo-French syndicate attempted work by modern methods, but the undertaking proved of little commercial profit on account of the poor quality of the ore and the scattered nature of the deposits, and work was discontinued in the year 1911.

The most recent information of the Chinese Government Bureau of Industrial Information ("Chin. Econ. Bull.", 1/9-28), incomplete as it is, testifies, however, that the mercury is distilled at the present time in not less than 14 districts of Kweichow province:

Table 8.

Suiwen	Plentiful output.		
Kaichow	,,	,,	
Lohu	,,	,,	Quantity of output
Tsingchen	,,	,,	
Kiwnsi	,,	,,	has not been
Pingyuan	,,	,,	
Sanho	,,	,,	stated.
Szechow	,,	,,	
Tungjen	,,	,,	
Sungtao	,,	,,	
Pachai	About 50,000	catties	(30 tons) a year.
Wuchwan	,, 5,000	,,	(3 tons) a year.
Shengki	,, 10.000	,,	(6 tons) a year.
Chengfeng	Very small output.		

The high war-time prices on quicksilver, reaching in 1916 the average yearly price of U. S. $ 3,640 per metric ton, gave a great impetus to the production of quicksilver in China, where the maximum output of 348 tons was reached in the year 1918. The post-war slump in prices, although they have revived again since 1921 and are now almost 300 per cent higher than before the war, caused the diminution of quicksilver production to 31 tons in 1923. It then commenced to rise, as may be seen in the table below adduced, reaching in 1925, according to the information of the Geological Survey, of China, 470 metric tons, valued at Mex. $1,546,300 ("Special Report N2", 1926, and Mr. D.K. Lieu's., "China's Industries").

Table 9.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF MERCURY IN CHINA

Production.

Year.	Metric tons
1901	200
1914	130
1915	205
1916	284
1918	348
1919	159
1921	111
1925	470

Consumption in 1925.

In metric tons.

Production	470*
Total imports, including cinnabar & vermilion	149
Total exports	4
Consumption	615

Owing to the recent disturbed political conditions, and perhaps because of exhaustion of mines, the demand for cinnabar does not keep pace in China with its domestic output, and some quantities of vermilion are imported from abroad, as for instance 54.5 tons, valued Tls. 95,596 and 37.7 tons, valued Tls. 81,052, in 1926 and 1927 respectively.

Russian Far East

Quicksilver has been known in Zabaikalia province since 1759. In 1797 an attempt was made to extract it from cinnabar

*In China Year Book, the production figure stands for 400 tons, but since that it was revised by Mr. C. Y. Hsieh to 470 tons.

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fissure veins along the river Senry Ildikan, and 11.5 pounds of quicksilver were obtained, but the work has since been abandoned.

Veins of cinnabar have been since that time discovered in several other places of the Nerchinsk district, in Zabaikalia province, but no special efforts to reckon their commercial value have hitherto been made. G. Stalnoff, the Russian geologist, considers that deposits of cinnabar in the Lower Borzia region, along the river Serny Ildikan, really deserve special prospecting.

Grains of cinnabar, occasionally in considerable quantities, are found practically in all the alluvial gold deposits of Zabaikalia Province, and in numerous alluvials of other regions as well; but these can hardly possess any commercial value.

In Amur province the presence of cinnabar has been discovered in the upper reaches of the Bureya River. According to unverified information, quicksilver has been discovered in Kamchatka province, in the Ghijiga and Anadir regions.

Japan Proper

Mercury ores, chiefly cinnabar, occasionally associated with metacinnabarite, are found in negligible quantities in fissure veins on the islands of Hokkaido, Honshu and Shikoku. In commercial quantities it has been found only on the last named island in the Awa district, where cinnabar veins occur in the Mesozoic limestones. At the present time the cinnabar reserves have become practically exhausted and no production was registered in the year 1924.

Some idea of the consumption of quicksilver in Japan is given by Customs' statistics concerning its import. Thus, according to these official statistics for the period 1923-1925, Japan imported annually, on the average, 302 metric tons of quicksilver.

Korea and Formosa

There is information concerning the existence of cinnabar deposits in the northern part of Korea and on the island of Formosa, but it has not yet been ascertained whether or not they are of any commercial value.

North Manchuria

Concerning the occurance of cinnabar of commercial value in North Manchuria there exists quite a number of sufficiently authoritative data.

Thus, according to the information obtained by the author from the chief of prospecting carried on by the Russian Upper-Amur Goldmining Company in the Argun region of North Manchuria, prospecting parties of that company have determined not less than two cinnabar deposits of clearly commercial value, situated along the two affluents of the lower Argun. Aside from these two, other deposits were likewise found, both along the lower course of the Argun and in the Hingan region, but these have not as yet been verified.

Indo-China

Vein cinnabar of commercial value has been discovered by the French Mining Survey of Indo-China in Upper Tonkin. In 1925 this Survey registered four mines, taken for exploitation, where the technique of extraction of quicksilver was to have been established along the most modern lines. Up to the present time, however, there is no information concerning the development of operations at these quicksilver mines.

No less than 10 metric tons of quicksilver are annually imported into Indo-China.

Shanghai, September 1929.

Shanghai Men Start Overland Trip to Burma

According to an account in the Shanghai *Times*, G. S. S. Gordon, of the engineering department of the Asiatic Petroleum Company and J. Milligan, both residents of Shanghai, started Sept.7 on an overland trip througth Yunnan province, Siam and Burma to Rangoon. The travelers left Shanghai by steamer for Chungking, Szechuan-province, where they will strike the trail through the bandit-infested regions, parts of which skirt Tibet, mentioned above. They expect to reach Rangoon about the middle of November when they will proceed to England, where Mrs. Gordon has already gone to await her husband. Mr. Gordon is well known as a traveler and as a member of the Royal Geographical Society. He speaks the Chinese language fluently and expects to find the acquisition extremely uselful in the course of this trip. The trampers will carry a limited supply of tinned goods and other provisions with them, but for the most part they plan to get their food from the inhabitants of the country through which they pass.

Understanding Sun Yat Sen

BY W. P. MILLS

(From the Chinese Recorder for September)

IN Sun Yat Sen's will the following sentences occur. "The work of the Revolution is not yet done. Let all our comrades follow my 'Plans for National Reconstruction,' 'Fundamentals of National Reconstruction,' 'Three Principles of the People,' and the 'Manifesto' issued by the First National Convention of our Party, and strive on earnestly for their consummation."* It is worth while for foreigners to understand clearly what these four things are which are to serve as guides for the Nationalist Movement in its further development.

Whether Sun wrote the will ascribed to him, or whether he simply signed a draft prepared by Wu Tse Hui or Wang Ching Wei, or whether the will is entirely a forgery, as some claim, are all questions which are beside our point in this article. The thing that concerns us here is that the two books and the two pamphlets mentioned in the will are the political chart and compass of the Nationalist Movement. If we wish to understand Sun Yat Sen and the movement which he created we must learn his mind and the mind of his party from these writings. We shall take these up in the order in which they are mentioned in the will.

The "Plans for National Reconstruction" consists of three parts, Psychological Reconstruction, Material Reconstruction, and Social Reconstruction. These are really different books, written at different times by Dr. Sun. The last part of the Plans, "Social Reconstruction," was really written first. The preface of the book is dated February 21, 1927. This book is a sort of Robert's "Rules of Order" for deliberative assemblies. It is not an outline of social reconstruction in any wider sense. Its scope is well described by a literal translation of its other Chinese title "First Steps in Democracy." In the preparation of this book Sun acknowledged his special indebtedness to a book in English by one Sha Deh. It is not possible to say now who is intended by this reference. Later investigation will doubtless make this point clear. The first part of the Plans, 'Psychological Reconstruction," was the second part to be written. Its preface is dated December 30, 1918, but the book itself seems on internal evidence to have been written in 1919. This book has recently been published in English by Messrs. Hutchinson and Co., London, under the title "Memoirs of a Chinese Revolutionary." In this book Sun develops his famous theory that 'action is easy, but knowledge is difficult," a theory that he brought out in opposition to the teaching of Fu Yueh of the Shang dynasty, that "knowledge is easy, but action difficult." Sun felt that Fu Yueh's view tended to paralyze effort and was really the reason why China had made so little progress through the centuries. He regarded this theory as his "enemy, a thousand times more powerful than the authority of the Manchu dynasty," and sought earnestly to break its hold on the minds of his fellow-countrymen. It is Sun's opposition to this theory of Fu Yueh's that accounts for the name given to this part of the Plans, "Psychological Reconstruction." What Sun was trying to do here was to change the mental attitude of his people. In Chapter IV of the "Memoirs" Sun develops his idea of the three stages through which the revolution must pass, "the first, military government; the second, preparatory; the third, constitutional recostruction." He urges also in Chapter VI and VII co-operation with foreigners in the industrial development of China. In Chapter VIII, Sun gives an account of his revolutionary activities from his early manhood up to the time of the establishment of the Republic.

English Version Published First

The second part of the Plans, "Material Reconstruction," was the last to be written. This was drafted in outline some time between the Armistice that closed the Great War and the first of February, 1919, but it was not fully developed as a book until 1919-20. The book was first written in English and first published in that language under the title "The International Development of China." A Chinese edition was not published until October, 1921. The reason why the book was first written in English was because Dr. Sun desired to interest the Powers, at the earliest possible moment after the war, in his plan for a co-operative development of China. Dr. Sun's program, as outlined in this volume, comprised the development of communications, of commercial harbors, and of modern cities. It also looked toward the development of water power, iron, steel, and cement works, mining, agriculture, irrigation. reforestation, and colonization. Sun's scheme has been criticised as being impractical, and in some respects it is; nevertheless, in its main ideas, if not in its details, it presents the lines along which China's future development must proceed.

The next thing to be mentioned in the will is the "Fundamentals of National Reconstruction." This is a small pamphlet published by Dr. Sun in April, 1924. It gives in its twenty-five points the successive steps by which China is to pass from the period of military government to the period of constitutional government. The only translation that the writer has seen is that which was published by "*The Chinn Courier*" on March 28, 1927. This translation was quoted by "*The Courier*" from "*The People's Tribune*" of Hankow. The writer would be glad to know if any other translations have been made. In this connection it may be pointed out that Sun at one time planned to write a book called "The Reconstruction of the State." This was to have comprised a full statement of his political ideas, as well as his views on foreign policy and national defense. This book was, however, never completed, one reason being the revolt of Chen Ch'ung Ming against Sun, on June 16, 1922, at which time most of Sun's notes and books were destroyed. It thus happens that, while very brief, the "Fundamentals of National Reconstruction" is the most complete outline we have of Sun's ideas and the way in which he hoped they might be worked out in China. The document is therefore well worthy of careful study.

"The Three Principles"

The third of the political guide books mentioned in the will is "The Three Principles." This contains Dr. Sun's widely known lectures on Nationalism, Democracy and Livelihood. These lectures are now available in an excellent and complete translation by Mr. Frank Price, published by The Institute of Pacific Relations. There is also an abbreviated translation published by "*The North China Daily News.*" The lectures on Nationalism have also been translated by Miss Agnes Fung and published by the Liang You Publishing Company. Inasmuch as these translations are so readily available, the writer will not here go into any discussion of the "The Three Principles," or "San Min Chu I," as they are called in Chinese, further than to say that in certain quarters doubt has recently been expressed as to whether Sun really wrote the "San Min Chu I," at least in the form we now have it. In the writer's opinion, however, such doubts are entirely unjustified. The lectures were delivered between January 27th and August 24th, 1924, and Dr. Sun did not die until March 12th, 1925. The preface which appears in the "San Min Chu I" was written on March 30th, 1924, and was designed to serve as the preface to the lectures on Nationalism, which were published as a separate book soon after they were completed. The preface itself states definitely this fact. The writer has himself seen a copy of the second edition of the lectures on Nationalism which bear the printer's date as of January 1st, 1925. Thus between March 30th, 1924 and March 12th, 1925, the date of Sun's death, the lectures on Nationalism had already passed through at least two editions. There thus seems to be no good reason whatsoever for doubting that Dr. Sun wrote the "San Min Chu I" as we now have it. The authenticity of the will is perhaps a different question, but that is a point into which we cannot enter here.

The fourth and last of the political guide books mentioned in the will is the Manifesto issued by the First National Convention of the Kuomintang. This Convention was held in Canton in January, 1924. A translation of this Manifesto was issued by the Executive Committee of the Kuomintang Student League in Greater New York. Unfortunately only a limited edition of this translation was printed and copies are now hard to secure. The Manifesto was also published in part in "*The China Courier*" on February 10th and March 30th, 1927. The article printed on February 10th was quoted from "*The People's Tribune,*" Hankow. That of March 30th was a reprint of an article by Chang Wei Chiu in "Current History" (date not given) on the "Origin and Aims of the Cantonese National Party." The translation published both by the Kuomintang Students' League* and by Mr. Chang in the article mentioned above, differ in one respect at least from the Chinese text of the Manifesto which the writer has. In that section of the Manifesto which deals with "Foreign Policy," the translation makes no mention of Article 5, which is to the following effect "The Boxer Indemnity must be used entirely for educational purposes." Why this article was omitted one can only surmise.

Available Translations

To sum up. Of the books and pamphlets mentioned in Dr. Sun's will, everything except the third part of the "Plans for National Reconstruction" has already been translated into English. This third part of the Plans is perhaps hardly worth translating as it is simply a Rules of Order for deliberative assemblies. The translation of the first part of the Plans under the title, "Memoirs of a Chinese Revolutionary," is readily obtainable at any bookstore. The Original English draft of the second part of the Plans is also easily obtainable under the title "The International Development of China." The "Three Principles of the People" is available in two translations. The "Fundamentals of National Reconstruction" and the "Manifesto" are not so readily available. A translation of the former can now be found, so far as the writer is aware, only in newspaper files which are inaccessible to the general public. The latter can also be found only in newspaper

*Price's translation in "San Min Chu I" published by The Institute of Pacific Relations.

*As quoted in Hornbeck's "China Today—Political" P. 540.

(*Continued on page 98*)

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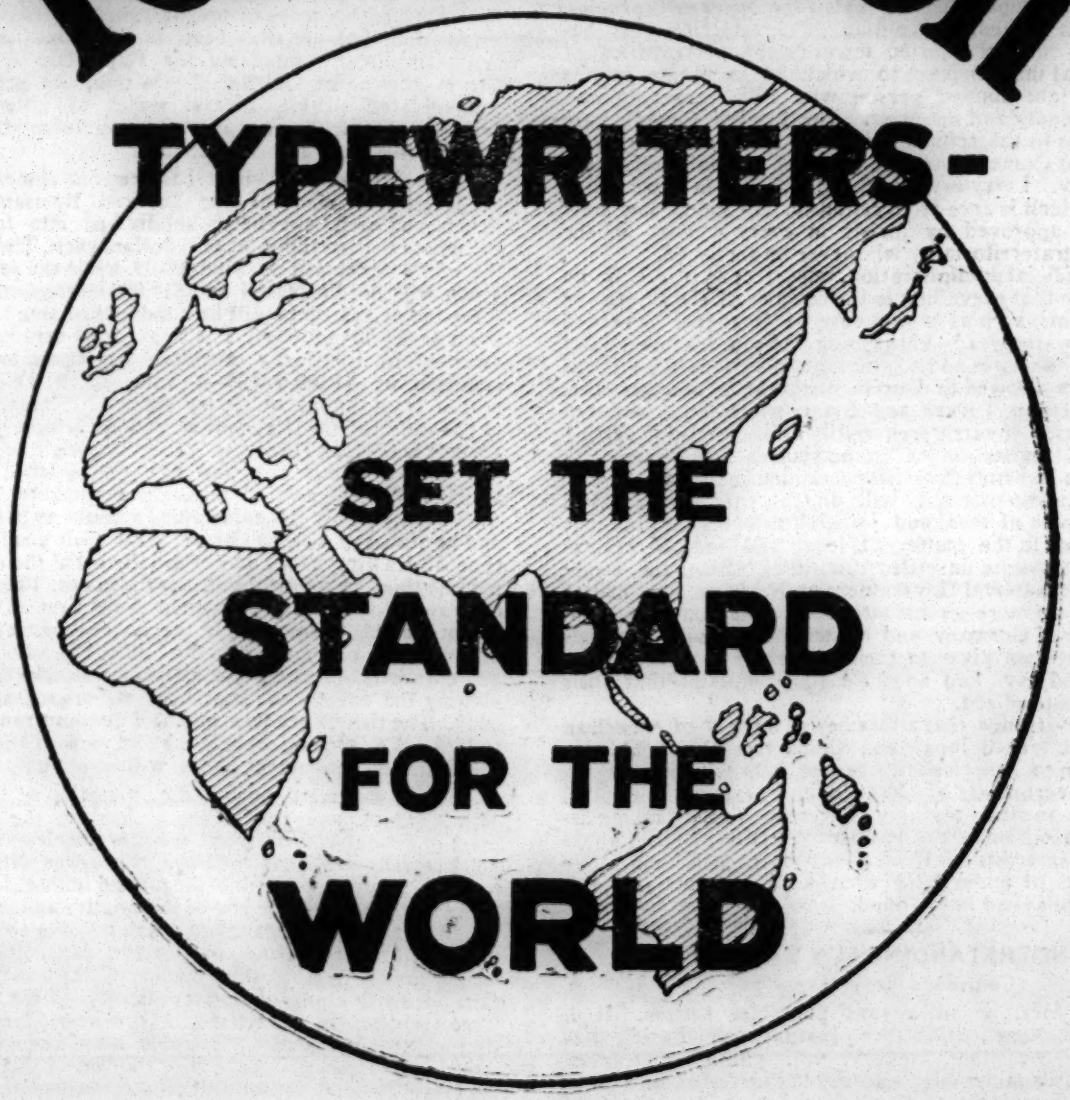

SET THE STANDARD FOR THE WORLD

AGENTS THROUGHOUT CHINA

On the Abolition of Extrality

BY LIU LU-YING

The Chinese people are now demanding the improvement of China's international status and revival of her cultural development through a readjustment of her foreign relations, and the Government procedure in affecting that desired change has been altogether too slow to meet the expectations of the people who would like to see all unjustifiable rights and privileges wrung from China abolished. For that matter the Government has always been under the pressure of public criticism. China has suffered from the shackles of the unequal treaties for a period of over eighty years, so no right-minded person can say that she is not justified in demanding the readjustment of her foreign relations at the earliest possible moment.

The institution of extraterritoriality constitutes one of the chief weapons of imperialists to exploit the oppressed peoples. We demand the immediate abolition of extraterritoriality because it is an important step towards the preservation of China's national independence to which no exception can be taken by any right-minded person who will respect China's right of sovereignty and integrity. The foreign Powers base their objections to the relinquishment of extraterritoriality on the ground that Chinese law and judicial administration are not satisfactory. I may say that there is no law in any country in the world which is free from criticism. If Chinese law must be universally approved by jurists in every country in the world, then extraterritoriality will never be abolished.

Chinese judicial administration, imperfect as it is, is in no way inferior to that prevailing in the colonies of the Powers or in the settlements, such as in the case of Shanghai where a crime wave is widespread—kidnapping and murder being daily occurrences, while horse and dog racing and various other forms of gambling are allowed to flourish unchecked. Furthermore, countries like Japan, Turkey and Siam which once suffered from the shackles of extraterritoriality all succeeded in getting rid of the evil regime under circumstances that in no way could be said to be better than those obtaining in China now. The abolition of extraterritoriality will undoubtedly simplify and speed up the work of legal and judicial reforms. China has spared no effort in the matter of legal and judicial reform during the past despite unsettled conditions. Since the establishment of the National Government at Nanking, the matter has received even more serious attention. The non-extraterritorial nationals of Germany and Austria have found satisfaction in the protection given to their lives and property under Chinese law and have had no cause for complaint that their interests are jeopardized.

It is rather strange that a member of a party of American journalists who toured Japan and China recently should say upon his return to America: "I cannot help laughing at the idea of the Governments of Great Britain, Japan, the United States, France andItaly thinking of acceding to the Chinese demand for the abolition of the extraterritoriality. That would be fatal to the interests of their countrymen in China." We remain at a loss to understand what kind of "interest" this eminent journalist had in his mind.

UNDERSTANDING SUN YAT SEN

(*Continued from page 96*)

or magazine files, or in a rare pamphlet edition. It is greatly to be hoped that the Institute of Pacific Relations, or some other agency, will publish a translation of the "Fundamentals" and the "Manifesto" in a form convenient for ready distribution. If this should be done, the English reader would then have available all the material of importance mentioned in Dr. Sun's will. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that this is a period when China is thinking politically as she has never done before. As an illustration of this attention may be called to the magazine, "The New Life," which has as its chief object the discussion of ways and means for carrying out Dr. Sun's ideas. It behooves us all to be familiar with these ideas which are such a force in the life of China today.

Noth:—For the convenience of those who may desire it the Chinese namee of the books and pamphlets mentioned in the article are given herewith:

1. Plans for National Reconstruction. 建國方畧
   a. Psychological Reconstruction. 心理建設—孫文學說
   b. Material Reconstruction. 物質建設—實業計劃
   c. Social Reconstruction. 社會建設—民權初步
2. Fundamentals of National Reconstruction. 建國大綱
3. Three Principles of the People, 三民主義
4. Manifesto of the First National Convention of the Kuomintang. 中國國民黨第一次全國代表大會宣言
5. Reconstruction of the State (國家建設). This was the book Sun planned but did not complete.

The West Lake Exposition and the Illegal Lottery Tickets

BY P. K. W.

THE opening of the West Lake Exposition together with its widely advertised attractions has aroused a nation-wide interest, and drawn in to the city of Hangchow many visitors from far and wide. The Exposition itself has been publicly claimed as the best one of its kind which has ever been held in China, and, needless to say, its location by the side of the West Lake has made it doubly attractive. Those who care to pay a visit to the Exposition, will see a vast exhibition of Chinese products which they can not see otherwise, and in the meantime will enjoy the natural scenery. Thus a trip of this nature will serve a dual purpose, giving the visitor mental enlightment as well as bodily comfort.

The Exposition is conducted under the auspice of the Chekiang Provincial government, and its promoters are no other but the high officials of the provincial government. It is through many months of preparation and hard work that the Exposition has finally been brought into existence. The actual lay-out for financing the Exposition is still unknown, but in the name of the Exposition, its promoters have contemplated issuing several series of lottery tickets, the proceeds of which, as we are told, will defray the expenditure for its promotion and maintenance.

The first series, which has been out since the opening of the Exposition, contains one hundred thousand numbers or tickets, and each ticket being subdivided into four parts, with the whole ticket selling at ten dollars each. The first prize for the whole ticket will be $100,000.00, while the second and third prizes will be $20,000.00 and $10,000.00 respectively. Besides three big prizes, there will be hundreds of small prizes ranging from $5,000.00 to $300.00. The total prize monies which will be awarded to the lucky numbers aggregate to $200,010.00, or one-fifth of $1,000,000.00—a sum which the Exposition will realize from the sale of lottery tickets. Thus the net proceeds to the coffer of the Exposition will be around $800,000.00—an amount which can hardly be raised through any other means. But unfortunately the plan has not worked out as well as originally designed. Ever since the tickets have been out for sale, the public has entertained a doubt as to their reliability and hesitated to take a chance with their good money. At the time of drawing which was originally set at the first of August, not one third of the total issue was sold out. Therefore the date of drawing has to be postponed to the first of October. In the meantime, the promoters of the Exposition have left no stone unturned to promote sales by conducting various campaigns, and earnestly soliciting the assistance of the business men by alloting the tickets to each business organization and public body. The tickets are now sold at a discount ranging from 10% to 15%. We are informed that in view of the failure of the first issue, no subsequent issues will be put out.

While we give support to the promotion of any exposition of this nature, and realize the difficulties the promoters will meet in financing their plan, we nevertheless can not see any good reasons which can convince us to agree with their attempt to raise money through this illegal and immoral means—illegal because it is against the law of the country and immoral because it tends to foster gambling among the people. During the militaristic regime of former days, the issuance of lottery tickets was loosely regulated. At one time there were thirty or more kinds of lottery tickets in the market. They were prominently advertised in the newspapers and publicly sold in exchange shops. As a rule, all of them were nominally issued for some philanthropic and benevolent cause. With the establishment of the National government, the issuance of lottery tickets has been prohibited with no discrimination as to their causes. This government action has won the admiration of the public, and has been looked upon as the first step leading to the extermination of many forms of social evils. That the evil of lottery ticket has far reaching consequence upon society is a matter of certainty. It tends to discourage savings, to despise the value of money and to condemn the axiom that fortune can be earned only through hard work

It goes without saying that the promoters of the West Lake Exposition, who are also the high officials of the provincial government, are fully aware of the fact that the issuance of lottery tickets, no matter how worthy the cause is, is contrary to the law of the country. What is illegal in the eyes of the law can not be made legal when the government commits itself. It is much to be regretted that the promoters of the West Lake Exposition should resort to such means to finance their plan. They have successfully held the Exposition in order to uphold their local pride, but they have laid a dangerous precedent in that henceforth many other expositions, which will soon be held in other provinces, will likewise adopt this means for securing money, and the country is likely to be floodedwith lottery tickets of different appelation and purposes.

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C.E.R. Grand-Hotel, 2 Sungarisky Prospect,
Telegraphic Address: "GRANDHOTEL"
Phone: 24-18

TIENTSIN, 74, Rue de France,
Telegraphic Address: "KITVOSTDOR"
Phone: 1888 S"

DAIREN, 110, Yamagata Dori,
Telegraphic Address: "KITVOSTDOR"
Phone: 8243

MOUKDEN, 24, Chiyoda Dori,
Telegraphic Address: "TITVOSTDOR"
Phone: 574

NEWCHWANG, Great Street,
Telegraphic Address: "KITVOSTDOR"
Phone: 1271

CHANGCHUN, 4, Hino-de-cho,
Telegraphic Address: "KITVOSTDOR"
Phone: 1280

Notes from Peiping

BY HIN WONG

MR. Sadao Saburi, Japanese minister-designate to China, is expected at Peiping during middle of September. It is likely that he will have his office here, instead of at Nanking, for some time.

General Li Fu Ying has assumed the post of emergency commander of Peiping, relieving vice General Chang Yin Wu, who will now be able to give his whole attention to municipal affairs in the capacity of mayor.

Some irresponsible young men kept the Peiping police quite busy on August 31 by distributing leaflets favourable to the Russians. The police so far have failed to arrest any of the youths engaged in the incident—more of a prank than anything else.

Police in the 5th police district of Peiping on August 31 had to release three ricsha coolies when nearly 300 of their comrades made the demand and created a demonstration by surrounding the station. The three coolies were first arrested for having disobeyed regulations and interfered with an officer in the performance of his duty.

Some 300 to 350 American tourists are expected at Peiping during October for a few days. They will be followed by many more next spring, it is reported. The removal of the Chinese capital from Peiping to Nanking has not detracted from the tourist interest of the city, which for more than seven hundred years reigned over the Chinese people, and the municipal and the trade and other organizations are now at work on plans to bring the attractions of the place before the travelling public at home and abroad.

The publication of the *Engineering Journal*, organ of the Association of Chinese and American Engineers with its office at Peiping, will be resumed this month, September, after a suspension of nearly 14 months on account of disturbances in North China.

Students of Peiping National University appear to be dissatisfied with the recent decision of Dr. Chiang Mon-lin, minister of education in Nanking, not to restore the status of a number of colleges here to the rank of university, and some students in certain government colleges are agitating against Dr. Chiang, even going to the extent of asking the Kuomintang authorities in Nanking to dismiss him from office.

General Ho Cheng Chun, representing General Chiang Kai-shek in North China, has left Peiping for Mukden, where he will remain for some time as a go-between for the Nanking and the Mukden leaders regarding the stand to be taken by both in the Russo-Chinese question over the Chinese Eastern Railroad.

Mr. L. T. Chen, general secretary of the Peiping Y. M. C. A., Peiping, will be transferred to the similar post in the new and additional association in Shanghai, according to a local press report. Mr. Chen is also executive secretary of the Chinese group of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, widow of late President Wilson of the United States of America, has been paying a holiday visit to Peiping, since August 28. In addition to excursions to places of interest, Mrs. Wilson has attended a number of informal gatherings arranged for her by prominent Chinese and Americans here.

The military authorities in Peiping have detained for investigation Mr. Ku Cheng Ting, of the city committee of the Peiping Kuomintang.

The Congressional Library of the United States of America in Washington has recently sent General Yen Hsi-shan, head of the government in Shansi, 14 volumes of the reports of American municipalities. General Yen sometime ago sent to America a number of books, including the Reports of Civil Administration in Villages.

The Rev. F. J. Griffith, of Tatungu, Shansi, well known for his service in connection with the China International Famine Relief, will leave Peiping for England September 5. The Rev. Mr. Griffith first came to China in 1894.

Some 25 members will constitute the delegation from China to the third conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations to be held in Kyoto, Japan, from late October to early December, this year. Dr. David Z. T. Yui, general secretary of the national committee of the Y.M.C.A. in China, is the chairman of the council of the Institute. The China delegation hopes to have Dr. W. W. Yen, a former premier of the Republic, as its leader.

The aerodromes in Peiping, Tientsin, and Paotingfu in Hopei Province will be repaired as a step towards the promotion of commercial aviation, according to a recent decision of the local authorities.

Yenching University, Haitien, Peiping, will reopen September 3 for the reception of new students and others wishing

to arrive earlier, but classroom work will not begin until the 17th. The department of journalism of the university, suspended the last two years, will be resumed with a strengthened staff.

At least $1,176,000 are required to repair the Yungtingho River banks in Hopei Province recently damaged by floods, according to an estimate submitted to the government.

The Peiping local committee of Kuomintang workers and students for the support of war against Russia has been dissolved voluntarily, probably seeing no more excuse for their existence here.

Miss N. B. Gaines, who has been for more than 42 years a teacher in Japan, is paying a visit to Peiping as a guest of Dr. Yamei Kan who is also one of the pioneers on the field of modern education for Far Eastern women.

The teachers of the 53 public primary sshools in Peiping are asking the local bureau of public education for better pay and service conditions and a failure of the municipality to grant their request may delay the reopening of the schools this fall, it is feared.

Miss Clara Chung, a daughter of Mr. C. K. Ai, a well-known Chinese merchant in Honolulu, Hawaii, arrived at Peiping, August 31, to join the staff of Yenching University as a librarian.

Dr. H. H. Love, of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., and Dr. H. B. Woolsten, of the University of Washington, Seattle, were among the better known American professors visiting Peiping the last two weeks. Dr. Love lectured during the conference of the Science Society of China at Yenching, while Dr. Woolsten conferred with a group of young Chinese interested in the study of sociology. Dr. Love has been an exchange professor in Nanking University.

Peiping, September 1, 1929.

R. Stanley Dollar in Shanghai

R. Stanley Dollar, Vice-President of the Dollar Steamship Company, accompanied by his wife and two children, arrived in Shanghai Sept.6 on board the *President Taft* in the course of a round-the-world trip. Mr. Dollar discussed with newspaper representatives the new steamship corporation, Dollar Lines, Inc., capitalized at G.$100,000,000, which is to be organized by the Dollar interests. The increased capital, Mr. Dollar stated, is to be used to build larger steamers for a faster round-the-world service. The proposed air line project of the Dollar Company, to form a subsidiary means of transportation under Dollar control, and which will involve an expenditure of G.$10,000,000 was also discussed. This plan is not yet completed, but Mr. Dollar expressed confidence in its realization.

AGREEMENT FOR RENDITION OF THE BELGIAN CONCESSION AT TIENTSIN

(*Continued from page 87*)

land has been taken for the construction of road No. 1, a parcel of land of equal dimensions and contiguous to the property of the said Guild will be gratuitously allotted to it from bloc S.

If, on the contrary, this cannot be proved, the claim of the said Guild shall be definitely considered as not valid.

(Signed) P. Ling
K. T. Chao
Tson-Fah Hwang
Tcheng Hungsin
Guillaume

Annex IV

Declaration

It is understood that the debts of the Municipality of the former Belgian Concession amounting in total to Tientsin Taels 93,826.48 (ninety three thousand eight hundred and twenty six Tientsin Taels and forty eight cents) shall be reimbursed by the Chinese Government to the Belgian Government within six months from the day of the coming into force of the Agreement signed this day relative to the retrocession of the said Concession.

(Signed) P. Ling
K. T. Chao
Tson-Fah Hwang
Tcheng Hungsin
Guillaume

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Immigrant Americans

Hunky, by Thames Williamson. Coward McCann, Inc., New York, $2.50.

Out of all the trash that is dumped each year upon the literary market there appears at altogether too infrequent intervals a book of force and charm: a gem of rare beauty in a collection of Peking glass. "Hunky" by Thames Williamson, is such a book. The novelty of the subject, the simplicity of the style, the faithfulness with which the auther portrays the principal characters, combine to make it a book which enthralls the reader to the last page and which is finished with mingled feelings of regret and satisfaction.

Jencic is a "Hunky"—or is he a Polack, or an Australian, he has no knowledge of his ancestry. Huge and strong of body, his mental and physical reactions are slow. The author emphasizes just how slow by tracing the thoughts that flow through Jencic's mind between the time a question is asked of him, and his reply. He is clean of body and maintains a normal mental balance by fatiguing that body with long hours of physical labor in a bakery. He has no interest outside his work, merely eating and sleeping that he may return again to the work of piling sacks of sugar and flour.

"Always he piled his sacks in the same way, ears to the wall and butt ends out, one sack above the other, ten high, always ten high, no more, no less. Vogel said to him one time, 'Here, Jencic, you pile those sacks with the ears out, then they will be easier to pick up when it comes time to carry 'em upstairs to the bakeroom. Do you hear me?' Jencic looked at him but he said nothing, and he kept on piling the sacks according to his custom. It was true that Mr. Vogal owned the bakery, and it was likewise true that the little redhead paid Jencic six dollars a week by way of wages, nevertheless a man who prefers loading in an office to making bread certainly deserves as little attention as it is possible to give him. Besides, what if sacks are easier to handle when they are piled ears out! The devil, Jencic was not a baby. Nor a cripple, either. No, he was a giant of a man, with arms like young oak trees, and monstrous hands."

But one day Jencic arrived at the bakery to find that his place had been taken by a machine. Unable to comprehend how a machine could do the work better or cheaper than he, he attempted to destroy it, but always in vain. There followed a dark period in his life when he drugged his body with alcohol. And then came Krusack, his friend, to his aid.

Krusack is portrayed as one of those boistrous Central Europeans who emigrate to America with a trade well learned, and who, within a short time of his arrival has familiarized himself with all the tricks and customs of the new country. Krusack was the head baker, a jovial soul, fond of Jencic, and aware of his rare loyalty as well as of his phlegmatic mind. The death of Krusack's helper makes a place for Jencic by the side of his friend, who becomes his mentor and confidante. All goes well till Jencic falls in love with Teena.

Teena, hard boiled, flippant of tongue, and enamored of a young and unfaithful rascal, works in the bakery as a wrapper of bread. To Jencic Teena is an angel from above, and his slow mind is unable to comprehend that her apparent overtures of friendship are in realty shafts of ridicule. Jencic eventually arouses the enmity of Teena's "young man", who, though half Jencic's size, whips him in a fair fight. This incident illustrates another phase of Jencic's character, for though strong of body he discovers that he lacks courage. Krusack is able to aid him in overcoming this fault.

The climax of the story is reached when Jencic discovers that Teena has loved her young jackanapes not wisely, but too well. The lover flees and Jencic, although again unable to comprehend his Teena, pours forth his love for her, and offers marriage. The offer is spurned at first, and Teena commences a campaign to involve any eligible young man, other than Jencic, in her toils. But Jencic persists, and eventually wins out—only to find that his friend Krusack, broad minded in other matters, cannot condone the marriage of Jencic to a woman with Teena's flagrant reputation. Again Jencic's rare loyalty and simple, though stumbling, reasoning are displayed, and Krusack is finally won over.

The author, Thames Williamson, so we are told, is a young man in his middle thirties. Born on an Indian reservation in Idaho, his life has been packed with a variety of vital experiences from the herding of sheep in the Sierra Nevada Mountains to teaching economics at Smith College. While in his twenties he earned a scholarship at the University of Iowa, graduating with a Phi Beta Kappa key, going to Harvard for his M. A. His first book was "Run, Sheep, Run", which was followed by "The Stride of a Man". "Hunky" has been chosen by the Book of the Month Club.

"Americana"

Middletown, Study in Contemporary American Culture, by Robert S. Lynd and Helen Merrell Lynd. Harcourt, Brace & Company, New York. $5.00

This is the sort of book that drives many Americans away from America and keeps them away. Not because of the book itslf, but because of the conditions it reveals. The work itself is the result of scientific research study of a group of men and women into the life and activity of a typical American town which they choose to call Middletown. The town has about 30,000 inhabitants, is in the temperate zone, is a growing industrial center and lacks outstanding peculiarities that are not typical of the vast majority of American towns. The study proceeds along six main-line divisions: getting a living, making a home, training the young, using leisure in various forms of play, art and so on; engaging in religious practices and in community activities.

The investigators lived in the town for a year, studying it as they would study a tribe of African savages, filing record sheets, schedules, questionnaires, tables, making maps, attending meetings, clubs, churches, and reading daily records of institutions. As an objective study of "contemporary American culture" it is an excellent piece of work. But from the subjective viewpoint, one wonders how on earth anyone could endure living in such a place for one whole year. This was perhaps possible because they were scientists. Scientists watch bugs for year on end, so why shouldn't they watch Americans?

We who are not scientists realise that there is much to be said in favor of the life lived by Chinese peasants and coolies. It would be more interesting to be a ricksha coolie in the streets of Shanghai than to have to belong to the "Sew we Do Club", the Ku Klux Klan, the Rotary or Kiwanis Clubs, or to one of the churches of Middletown. And it would be more ennobling to be a night-soil carrier in a Chinese village than to have to listen to some of the papers of the "culture study groups" on "Fighting Bolshevism," "How to Get at the Subconscious Mind," "The Greater Self," "Patriotism vs. Dishonesty," or the "Music of Matrimony." The ricksha coolie in Shanghai has a future to fight for and he has a lot of so-called superiors kicking him around until he is being forced to think and organise. But not this Middletown of Babbits. These well-dressed morons get their "philosophy" from one of their own number whose drivel is run daily in Middletown's leading paper:

> "God won't ask you if you were clever,
> For I think he'll little care
> When your toil is done forever
> He may question: 'Were you square?'."

The men members of civic clubs sing every Monday this song, to the tune of "Over There":

> "Dy-na-mo, Dy-na-mo,
> We're the bunch, we're the bunch,
> Dy-na-mo!
> We're alive and coming,
> And we'll keep things humming;
> We're surely always on the go."

The songs sung by wharf coolies unloading the ships along the Bund here in Shanghai have more meaning, more intelligence. And the lives of Australian savages are far more interesting and creative.

Women of Middletown pay $25 for a course of ten lectures on "reaching, re-directing, and enriching the operations of Your Greater Self". The lectures are held in the parlors of the Chamber of Commerce and always begin with the prescribed ritual:

> Leader. "How are you?"
> Group. "Fine and dandy, why shouldn't I be?"
> Leader. "Now we have started vibrations which have lifted us already to a higher plane."
>
> Group in unison: "I am relaxing, relaxing, relaxed..I am wholly passive. Universal Mind has taken possession of me..Knowledge is Power. I desire Knowledge. I have Knowledge.."

As for the "serious social studies" made by the Culture Clubs of Middletown, some of these "studies", on subjects such as "Bolshevism" are on just about the same intellectual level as some of the editorials in the Shanghai English-language or Kuomintang press which so definitely informed us that August 1st was the anniversary of the Russian Revolution!

The book is a valuable study of what capitalism is doing to the ordinary American. Many Americans can escape from the country. But most cannot. They have to stand and endure the deadening of their brains and the shrivelling up of what is called their "souls." It is no wonder that the Ku Klux Klan or revivalists can come into this town and work up the inhabitants to white heat—such things are a welcome change from boredom and ennui. So we see grown men in a revival

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meeting, each with a colored toy balloon on which is written the the name of the church and the minister; above stands the preacher, one foot on a chair and the other on the pulpit, exultantingly looking down upon his victims.

No wonder Christianity has a hold upon America until Holy Rollers, High Jumpers and other Fundamentalists can make a fortune out of God. Yet there is pathos in the answers the women give when asked if they pray:

"I pray and try to think things'll be better soon"; "Even though things are so unequal in this world and people that work hardest have the least, I know God will care for me somehow"; "I don't see how people live at all who don't cheer themselves up by thinkin' of God and Heaven".

In America we have a civilization that cannot look it self in the face and live. The only way most people can endure it is by thinking and believing in heaven. It is a civilization which, as expressed in *Aunt Polly's Story of Mankind*, views "the process of evolution as the ascent from the nasty amoeba to Uncle Frederick triumphantly standing at the top of the long and tortuous course in a Prince Albert with one gloved hand resting upon the First National Bank and the other upon the Presbyterian church." It is a civilization that is going to keep some of us running further and further away, and it is only lack of travelling facilities that keeps us from seeking refuge on another planet.

—Agnes Smedley

Romantic Tales from the Punjab, collected and edited from the original sources by the Rev. Charles Swynnerton, F. S. A; Oxford University Press, London, 1928. Vol. I of a new re-issue. 352 pp. Illustrated by Mool Chund of Ulwar.

These tales are not translations of any written stories from the Punjab, but have been taken down by word of mouth from natives who, in turn, have had them from their forebears. They are real folk-tales, and partake of the nature of the stories told by Chaucer, by Grimm, and by various authors of the Hercules and King Arthur legends. Almost one-half of the book is taken up with stories concerning a famous hero, Rasalu, who in part corresponds to our Hercules in the number and variety of the tasks set for him to accomplish.

Throughout these tales there are a great number of rhymes much like those preserved for us by Mother Goose. The following is a example.—

"No water like the limpid stream
That ripples idly by;
No light so glorious as the beam
That sparkles from the eye;
Of all the sleep that mortals know,
The sleep of health's the best;
Of all the fruit the gods bestow,
A son exceeds the rest."

The illustrations are quaint, and give a decided Indian atmosphere to the pages.

G. B. S.

Garcia-del Valle Appeal Heard

The appeal of Carlos Garcia and F. G. del Valle against the conviction and sentence passed upon them by Judge Wu in the court of first instance for conducting a public gambling house at 151C Bubbling Well Road is now being heard at the Provisional Court. Judges Tseng, Chui and Chung are presiding, with the first named as president. Dr. O. Fischer and C. P. Holcomb are acting as counsel for the accused with R. T. Bryan representing the Municipal Council. Tuesday's hearing of the case was marked by protests from Dr. Fischer against the interpreters provided by the court. At the conclusion of del Valle's testimony on Wednesday, Dr. Fischer asked that H. E. Arnhold, Chairman of the S. M. C., and Capt. R. M. J. Martin, Acting Police Commissioner, be subpoenaed as witnesses. The application was denied after a heated discussion, such as has marked the case throughout, between Dr. Fischer and Mr. Bryan.

Money Allotted for Famine Relief

At a meeting of the Governing Board of the Chinese Foreign Famine Relief Committee held last Wednesday night $23,000 was allocated to Shensi, $10,000 to Honan, and $1,200 to Shantung for famine relief in these provinces. A sum of $1,500 collected for the sufferers from the big explosion in Yunnanfu was authorised for distribution.

It was further reported that for the present famine over $350,006 had been raised and that expenses in the Campaign amounted to $2,346.

Lieut. Carlson, Intelligence Officer, Completes Service Here

After two and a half years' service with the 4th Regimen of the United States Marine Corps, stationed at Shanghai, First Lieut. Evans F. Carlson, intelligence officer, left here yesterday on the Dollar liner *President Jackson*. He was accompanied by his wife. They will proceed to San Francisco, where Lieut. Carlson will await further instructions regarding his new assignment for duty. He expects to take a leave of absence upon his return to America.

Beginning his career in 1912, Lieut. Carlson has been active in various branches of the service continuously, except for a period of slightly more than two years, when he resigned from the army to engage in business. He entered the marine corps in 1922.

First Lieut. Evans F. Carlson

In the Army Lieut. Carlson served in the Philippines, the Hawaiian Islands, on the Mexican border and in France and Germany. In June, 1917 he accepted a commission as second lieutenant of the field artillery. Six months later he was promoted to the rank of captain with the 11th field artillery, 6th division, later serving with the 334th Field Artillery, 87th division. He became acting adjutant general with the 87th division. From December, 1918 to June, 1919, he was assistant adjutant general on the staff of General Pershing and from June to October, 1919, was assistant adjutant general ot the army of occupation on the staffs of Generals Liggett and Allen. He resigned from the army in 1919, but upon entering the marine corps in 1922 he became remount officer at Quantico, Virginia. Following this he served in the aviation section at Pensacola, Florida, and later at San Diego. Next he was transferred to the Mail Guard at Portland, Ore. From there he arrived in China with the 4th Reigment, when it reached here in February, 1927. His orignal status was operations officer, 3rd battalion, but he was appointed intelligence officer in July, 1928.

Lieut. Carlson has seen service now in each of the four staff departments, having had experience in the personnel, intelligence, operations and supply branches.

His work in Shanghai having brought him into constant contact with newspaper men, Lieut. Carlson perhaps has more friends among the journalists than has any other officer stationed here. As a source of information he has been unfailingly accurate and his readiness to cooperate in supplying correct data on matters with which his work has been concerned, has won the praise and gratefulness of the local press. Often the timely issuance of articles and news of his authorship has prevented misunderstandings and the circulation of rumors such as frequently damage the prestige of foreign forces in China.

Few officers have had such a wide acquaintanceship among the civilian community in Shanghai and none will be missed more than Lieut. Carlson, and his charming wife.

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Three More Replies to Extrality Note Published

THE French, Dutch and Norwegian replies to China's note on the abolition of extraterritoriality were issued September 5 through *Reuter*. The English translations of the three notes are given below in full, as published in the *North China Daily News*.

The French Reply

August 10, 1929.

Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note dated April 27 in which you express the hope that the French Government would take into immediate and favourable consideration the desire of the Chinese Government to be enabled to exercise its jurisdiction over all nationals residing in China.

Having taken note of this communication which has been the object of its careful attention, the French Government authorizes me to recall to Your Excellency that during the Washington Conference it gave voluntarily its approval to the resolution of December 10, 1921, according to the terms of which an international commission was established to study the question of extraterritoriality in China.

This Commission, in its report of September 16, 1926, made recommendations, the application of which, might, in its judgment, permit the Powers to relinquish extraterritoriality.

Reforms First Indispensible

Taking into consideration the facts stated by the said Commission, the French Government considers that, in order to realize the conditions favourable for the renunciation of extraterritorial rights enjoyed by its nationals in virtue of the treaty of 1858, it is indispensible that the Chinese Government proceed to the reform of its laws, its judicial institutions and its method of judicial administration, in conformity with the recommendations of the Commission, recommendations to which the Chinese Delegate has given his approval. It is when these reforms have been carried out and effectively put into practice that the rights of residence, of property owning and trade throughout the whole of China, the necessary counterpart of the relinquishment of extraterritoriality, might constitute for the French nationals a real advantage equivalent to that which the Chinese enjoy in France.

The French Government, animated by friendly feelings which it has always cherished towards the Chinese people and of which another proof was given last year by the signing of the Tariff Autonomy Treaty, has no doubt that the Chinese Government will make every effort to fuifill the conditions necessary to the examination of the problem of extraterritoriality.

France Will Watch Progress

It is in this spirit that the French Government, faithful to its liberal traditions, has authorized me to give you assurance that it will continue to take an active interest in the reforms to that end which remain to be accomplished and that it will carefully note all the facts which tend to show that these reforms are effectively carried out in the administration and judicial practice of the Government authorities and the people of China.

On the other hand, the French Government will not fail to avail itself of the opportunities as they arise to cooperate profitably with Chinese authorities in the endeavour to hasten a state of affairs which would permit it to modify with the necessary guarantees the present jurisdictional status of the French nationals in China.

THE NETHERLANDS' REPLY

Legation des Pays-Bas.
Peking, Aug. 10, 1929.

Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Note of April 27 last in which the Chinese Government expresses the hope that Her Majesty's Government would take into sympathetic consideration the desire of China to come to an agreement by which the limitations on China's jurisdictional sovereignty will be removed and which will enable the Chinese Government to assume jurisdiction over all nationals within its domain.

Your Excellency expressed the conviction that the reciprocal advantages resulting from the tariff convention recently concluded between our two countries would be considerably enhanced if the relations between our two countries were regulated on the basis of equality in matters of jurisdiction, and that by the abolition of the system of consular jurisdiction an obstacle would be removed for the full cooperation between the Chinese people and foreign nationals especially in commercial matters; the desire of the Chinese Government for promoting the material interests of all who choose to associate themselves with the Chinese people would in that case find its early realization.

The 1926 Recommendations

Her Majesty's Government has given this request its most careful consideration, and now instructs me to inform Your Excellency that just as it was happy to join the other Powers in bringing about the Resolution adopted on December 10, 1921 by the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament, which placed on record its sympathetic disposition towards China's aspiration, so it will be pleased to cooperate with these Powers and with China for the realization and fulfilment of China's desire with regard to the question of jurisdiction.

It may here be recalled that with this end in view Her Majesty's Government wholeheartedly participated in the work of the International Commission which was instituted as a result of the above-mentioned Resolution and which drew up a number of valuable recommendations for the benefit of the Chinese Government.

It cannot be gainsaid that there exists a close relationship between the internal situation of China, the guarantees which the laws offer to foreign rights and interests and their administration in the whole of China on the one hand, and the measure of progress which it will be possible to make on the road to abolition of the special arrangements now in force with regard to foreigners on the other. The possibility for Netherlands subjects to enjoy liberty of trade, of residence and of the exercise of civil rights including that of owning property throughout the whole of China is in the same way closely connected with the degree of security existing in the interior of the country and with the question of what safeguards the Chinese judicial institutions offer with a view to their independence and their immunity from interference by military and political authorities.

When the Time Comes

I am desired by Her Majesty's Government to assure Your Excellency of its unalterable sympathy towards China with regard to this question and of its readiness when the introduction and the effective acceptance by the country of modern institutions guaranteeing the administration of just laws by an independent and unassailable judiciary will have rendered useful reforms possible in the matter of jurisdiction over Netherlands nationals, to act in unison with the Governments of the Powers who were represented at the Conference of Washington with the object of examining the possibility of meeting the aspiration to which the Chinese Delegation at the said Conference gave expression and which is reiterated in Your Excellency's Note under reply.

I avail myself, etc.
(Sgd.) W. Y. Oudendijk

To His Excellency
Doctor Chengting T. Wang.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, of the National Government of the Chinese Republic, Nanking.

Norway's Reply

Legation de Norvege
Peking, Aug. 14, 1929.

Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note of April 27 expressing on behalf of the Chinese Government the desire of China to have the restrictions on her jurisdictional sovereignty removed and the hope that the Norwegian Government will take this desire into immediate and sympathetic consideration in order to enable China to assume jurisdiction over all nationals within her domain.

Having communicated the contents of the Note to my Government I am now instructed to recall to Your Excellency that the Norwegian Government has already, in concluding on November 12 last year, a new treaty with the Chinese Government, given concrete evidence of the friendly feeling which Norway has always entertained towards China and the Chinese people.

My Government now desires me to reiterate the assurance, already expressed on that occasion, that the same friendly feelings will not be found to have changed when the question of revising other clauses of 1847 between Norway and China is brought up for discussion.

As to the question of removing the restrictions on China's jurisdictional sovereignty (by relinquishing the consular jurisdiction) this question was already given sympathetic consideration when, in 1926, a Norwegian delegate joined the international commission to inquire into extraterritorial jurisdiction in China.

I may add that the administration of the Norwegian jurisdiction in China has never been extended beyond the purpose for which it was introduced, and I am directed to state in conclusion that my Government has no desire to maintain the Consular Court longer than considered necessary and is prepared to abolish the same when all the other Treaty Powers will do so.

I avail myself etc.

(Sgd.) N. Aall
Charge d'Affaires a.i.

His Excellency
Dr. C. T. Wang,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Nanking.

SEVEREST FIGHTING FEATURES WEEK'S DEVELOPMENT IN SINO-RUSSIAN IMPASSE

(*Continued from page 80*)

Kuo Min reports reaching here on the 7th said that the Russians were building three pontoon bridges across the Argun River to effect an entrance to Heilunkiang and that numbers of Soviet troops already had crossed these bridges.

Although reports of the Soviet air raid on Pogranichnya did not reach here till the 9th, advices received by wire from the *Review's* correspondent at Harbin established that on the 7th five Soviet airplanes first appeared over the town at 6 a. m., dropped many bombs, destroyed the railway station, blew up the tracks and caused extensive damage to the railway yards. It was said there were 28 casualties, of which 13 were serious. The bombing continued for 30 minutes, when the planes withdrew after being fired upon by the Chinese defense force. At 6:30 the Soviet field artillery took up the bombardment, heavily shelling the city and causing further property damage. They also shelled the Chinese trenches and dugouts located 3 miles east of the city, until 2 p. m. Chinese miltary casualties in the *Review* correspondent's report at this time were declared to be undetermined but thought large. In the same message it was reported that the previous night a train had been dynamited, causing 7 casualties among Russian employes of the railway, 2 of whom later died. The population was reported as evacuating toward Mulen, a town on the C. E. R. located 20 miles west of Pogranichnya. The Review's dispatches also stated that a similar raid, by air and land forces, was reported to be in progress at Manchuli and Chalainor.

From Harbin *Ta Chung* gave details on the dynamited train, which was a No. 3. passenger courier. It was said that 5 people were killed, the locomotive wrecked and a number of cars damaged as well as there being further casualties,

Kuo Min reported the clashes at Pogranichnya as "the severest fighting yet", added to the rumor of fighting at Manchuli and said the Chinese casualty lists were swelling.

Shimbun Rengo, Reuter's and United Press all confirmed the attacks on Pogranichnya, although there were differences as to the severity, the casualties, the length of fighting and the actual hours at which the clashes took place.

September 9th

Reuter's reported from Harbin that the attack by air on Pogranichnya had resulted in setting fire to a number of houses, added that panic had overtaken the populacr, the citizens were refugeeing and hiding in cellars, the Japanese residents had all evacuated, and "corrected" the number killee in the railway dynamiting to 2, reported the injured as numbering only 3. Pogranichnya, the same source informded was burning, but news of clashes at Chalainor was "accepted with reserve in Harbin." It was announced that telephone and telegraph communications between Harbin and Pogranichnya had been severed since 9 p.m. of Sept. 8.

From Mukden, however, *Reuter's* dispatches declared that Manchuli had been attacked (on the 7th), but the Chinese had repulsed the invaders. Another attack on Tungninghsien was reported, but this also was declared to have been repulsed. It was announced that Russians had invaded the Suiyen district between the Amur and Ussuri.

On this day the *Shanghai Evening Post* published, as an "Evening Post Radio" from Moscow a statement that an announcement had been made at the Soviet capital that active warfare had opened on the Manchu-Siberian border. This was later discredited, but is believed to have been based on a rumor, later confirmed, that Russia had published another note (mentioned previously) to China, sent this day through Berlin, calling attention to 19 Chinese aggressions on Russian sovereignty.

From Harbin *Shimbun Rengo* gave its version of the fighting at Pogranichnya, reporting that "30 Chinese soldiers and" 18 civilians and employes of the Railway Bureau were seriously wounded as a result of the bombardment by the Soviet airplanes yesterday."

Another "Evening Post Radio" from Moscow declared that the German ambassador to Russia had handed to the Soviet Government an answer to the charges made that the German consuls had not reported conditions under which Soviets were confined by the Chinese and that the German representatives were not successful in their efforts to secure fair treatment for such as were interned. The German note refuted these charges. A *Reuter's* message from Harbin stated that a Japanese was among those killed at Pogranichnya, but this still lacks confirmation by other correspondents.

September 10th

The Soviet Government handed to the German ambassador at Moscow another note for the National Government and Mukden. This was the note already mentioned. It drew the attention of the Chinese Government to 19 different acts of aggression on Soviet territory, perpetrated by the Chinese and White Guard. Seriously it declared that Soviet troops were compelled to take retaliatory action to protect the frontier and the peaceful population. The statement said that "painful consequences would result from new provocative attacks by the Chinese troops and Russian White Guard." This note was reported by *Reuter's*, the *United Press*, and later picked up by other services.

The *Review's* special correspondent wired from Harbin that the local Kuomintang had passed a resolution demanding the immediate internment of all Soviet citizens in Manchuria, such confinment to continue until Russia had completely indemnified China for losses sustained during the present crisis and had handed over the permanent management of the railway to China. This dispatch declared that the casualties resulting from the Pogranichnya clash had been learned to be 20 dead and 50 wounded. Six railway cars, and a great deal of ammunition had been blown up and 3 square blocks of property destroyed. Chinese were said to be withdrawing toward Mulin, and Soviet planes were reported flying over that city, but without releasing any bombs. There were persistent rumors that Mukden was urging Nanking to declare war on Russia. The *Review* correspondent confirmed the attack on Manchuli. It was declared that train service between Mulin and Pogranichnya had been suspended, except for armoured cars, that the customs and railway staffs of the latter city had evacuated to the former, and that an air raid was expected hourly on the garrison headquarters of the Mulin defense forces.

Pogranichnya "Reduced to Ashes"

A *Reuter* message from Tokyo and a *Kuo Min* from Manchuli agreed that Soviet planes had flown over Manchuli and that bombs had been dropped over the stations. Artillery fire also was reported.

Ta Chung from Harbin announced that Pogranichnya was "gradually being reduced to ashes." Sensationally it pursued that Tungninghsien had been recaptured on the 8th by Soviet troops. "The city," it said, "went up in flames during the night." Soviet troops were soid to be advancing from this city, which is south of Pogranichnya, with the object of taking the latter. Other messages from the same source reported "major warfare in the Manchuli Chalainor sector," quoting the official communiques of Commander Liang Chung-chia that "Soviet troops began an artillery attack on the Chinese outport on the early morning of the 8th, which lasted till the following day, when an unsuccessful attempt was made by 2,000 Soviet cavalry to dislodge the Chinese defense forces from their position at Chalainor." Soviet airplanes aided in the bombardment, but Commander Liang declared he was confident the Chinese could hold their own against the invaders, without taking the offensive.

Reuter's reported that the village of Kuochiaten, an the Sungaril River "was recently bombed with the result that many persons were killed or wounded." It reported the casualties lying in the Suifenho hospital as "50 Chinese soldiers and 18 railway employes." The same source advanced that another bombing from Soviet planes had taken place the morning of this day and that Mulin was also the object of an air raid. Complete anarchy, it was said, reigned in Pogranichnya as a result of the recent raids there.

September 11th

From Moscow came a *Reuter's* report which stated that the new note of Soviet Russia to China had been published and commented upon by the press. *Pradva*, it says, declared that "evidently the Chinese have not lost hope of outside help and therefor new complications are being provoked." It quoted Mr. Litvinov as saying that he was convinced that China's attitude was based on the machinations of certain powers, desirous of entangling Russia in war with the hope that Soviet Russian's economic difficulties would be increased, and the end of the present regime thus secured.

A Tokyo *Reuter* message said that General Bleucher (Galens), in command of the Soviet Far Eastern Army, had issued an order to the effect that no military action was to be taken unless Soviet territory was invaded.

That Nanking has not been keeping Mukden fully informed (or has nothing in the way of progress to report) was evidenced by an interview given by Chang Hsueh-liang to the *China Times*, which came through *Rengo*. The young Marshall indicated he was perplexed by the latest hostilities on the border and that inasmuch as it had been his understanding that negotiations with Russia were proceeding at Berlin, and he had not been advised of further diplomatic developments by the State Council, he was unable to determine in what light to regard these fresh outbreaks. Whether they were to be taken as the inception of serious warfare or merely as terrorist methods in support of Soviet diplomacy he could not say. He appealed for information from the State Council as to the progress of negotiations and asked that inquiry be made through Berlin as to the meaning of the new attacks.

(*Continued on page 108*)

Press Censorship Abolished

Nanking, Sept. 5.—Except in districts where circumstances warrant special treatment all the press consorships established in various parts of the country should be abolished forthwith. This was one of the outstanding decisions reached at today's meeting of the standing committee of the central executive committee of the central Kuomintang.

In the discussion which preceded the resolution, it was pointed out that the principle that during peace time the press should not be subject to censorship of any kind should be recognized. Exceptions may be made in those districts where conditions are such that some sort of supervision is necessary. It was also emphasized that a censorship may be imposed during a certain emergency but that it should be abolished as soon as the crisis is over.

Press Regulated

The meeting next approved of the regulations drafted by the publicity department of the central Kuomintang governing the registration of daily newspapers. The regulations are as follows:

(1) Pending promulgation of a publication law all the daily papers shall be registered in accordance with the present regulations.

(2) The organs for the registration of daily papers shall be the publicity departments of provincial and district Kuomintang organizations, but district Kuomintang offices may be authorized to undertake registration matters for their provincial party organizations. Final examination of applications for registration shall be done by the publicity department of the central Kuomintang.

(3) Registration matters in connection with those dailies which are under the direct control of the central government or receive subsidies from the latter, shall be undertaken by the central publicity department, but the higher party offices of the districts concerned shall be notified.

(4) When a paper, which is neither government-controlled nor government-subsidized, gets registration from the central publicity department, it is exempt from registration in the party quarters of the district where it is published, but it shall notify the latter of its registration with the central publicity department and be subject to its supervision.

Certain Requirements

(5) The proprietor of a paper seking registration in the local party office must fulfil the following requirements: (a) Sign a bond; (b) submit a file of the paper for the latest month; (c) fill a registration form; (d) answer all the questions put by the registrar.

(6) In case reactionary comments appear in a paper after registration has been granted, registration may be withdrawn and publication forbidden on the complaint of the party offices of the district cencerned and after a higher party organization has found that the charges againtt the paper are founded. The final decision in the matter, however, rests with the central publicity department.

(7) In cases where a paper has been denied registration or fails to apply for registration, the local party office may petition the central publicity department for suppression of the paper.

(8) The time of registration for each district shall be determined by the central publicity department with special regard to local conditions. *Kuo Wen to the Review.*

Who's Who in China

T. Y. Lee

Mr. T. Y. Lee, aged 26, nephew of Mr. Li Ming, one of the leading bankers in China, who graduated with the degree of B. C.S. from China National University, Woosung, China, acted as Assistant Compradore of Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, and later of Banque de L'Indo-Chine, both in Shanghai, has now been appointed by the Governing Body of the Bank of China as chief accountant in the Bank of China, London Agency, Old Broad Street, London.

The Bank of China London Agency is under formation by Mr. Chang Kia Ngau, President of the Bank of China, now in London. This will be the first Chinese Bank Agency ever established in Europe or America.

SEVEREST FIGHTING FEATURES WEEK'S DEVELOPMENT IN SINO-RUSSIAN IMPASSE

(*Continued from page 107*)

The scene at Pogranichnya was reported to be quieting down, according to *Ta Chung*, which announced that the Soviet invaders had withdrawn and that telegraph and telephone services soon would be restored. *Reuter's* reported that "during the past few days several hundred more citizens have been arrested and interned" at Harbin. Before flying away from Suifenho (Pogranichnya) the Soviet airmen, as a facetious prank, dropped leaflets over the city, which read, "Thanks for your salt" and 'We shall not bombard again," which is interpreted as meaning "Much obliged for your hospitality. You are safe for the present."

September 12th

The *Review's* special correspondent at Harbin wired that 35 Chinese civilians wounded in the air raids on Pogranichnya had entered the hospital there. Chinese officials were withdrawing civilians and railway workers from the vicinity of Mulin, ceasing all railway traffic except military between there and Suifenho. Two Russians killed in the train dynamiting last Saturday were buried in Harbin, thousands of Russians attending. Chinese officials published new regulations promising instant death to anyone connected with attempts to wreck the railway. The Soviet artillery fired 1,000 shells at the Chinese defences on Monday and Tuesday nights and one air bomb destroyed a wool factory at Manchuli.

Repling to Marshal Chang's inquiry regarding the negotiations with Russia, Nanking reported that "progress is slow, but that hope was held out upon the arrival at Geneva of Mr. Litvinov, who is on his way there now." A full report of the latest military activities at the Suifenho and Manchuli fronts was was sent to Dr. C. C. Wu, with instructions that he bring these acts of hostility before the League at Geneva.

Latest reports, by *Kuo Min*, give the total casualties in the Chinese defense force suffered during the above raids as 29 dead, including one battalion commander, and over 30 wounded. Another attack on Chalianor was reported to have taken place on the morning of the 10th, an air bombing squadron having aimed at the railway station there.

It was reported by Chang Hsueh-liang that Red and White Russians had clashed in the vicinity of Tawuli, both sides suffering casualties and the Whites being routed, after having destroyed a bridge. Marshall Chang also said Soviet troops had been plundering at Kuchan, in Heilunkiang, kidnapping citizens and requisitioning carts and horses on the Chinese side of the river. Similar "plundering" outposts have been established at Hailar.

—*E. P. S.*

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE SINO-SOVIET DISPUTE IN MANCHURIA

(*Continued from page 84*)

but in recent years they are being sent to the United States and Europe.

Railway Finances

In respect to the Chinese charges that the Soviet Russians used their position on the Chinese Eastern Railmay for the purpose of propagating "red" imperialism, this is another question which is so shrouded in the mysteries of Soviet Russian politics in the Far East that it is impossible to obtain any definite information. When the Chinese authorities raided the Soviet Consulate in Harbin on May 27 last, it was generally understood that this action was closely connected with the crisis which had developed in the National Government between General Chiang Kai-shek and Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, it being suspected that Marshal Feng was secretly receiving support, or was arranging for support from Soviet Russia. Whether anything of an incriminating nature was found is not known and probably never will be known because the trouble between Feng and the Central Government has since been adjusted. Some have thought that the Chinese decision to oust the Russians and assume control of the road, was due to the knowledge or suspicion that Soviet Russia had used her control of the Chinese Eastern Railway for the purpose of meddling in domestic Chinese politics. It has long been alleged that certain financial support which Russia gave to the left wing of the Kuomintang Party in control at Canton in 1925 and 1926 and at Hankow in 1927, came from the profits of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The suspicion that the Chinese Eastern Railway was financing the Kuomintang in South China is supposed to have motivated Marshal Chang Tso-lin in Mukden early in 1927 when he suddenly clamped down on the railway and forced it to pay him the sum of $14,000,000 in Chinese currency. The Rusisans at the same time are said to have taken $10,000,000 in accumulated profits from the road which had been deposited in the Soviet Far Eastern, or "Dalbank" which was the financial organ of the road with branches throughout North China and at Shanghai. Col. John F. Stevens, the well-known American engineer who served as chairman of the Inter-allied Technical Board which functioned on the Chinese Eastern as well as the Siberian railways during the period of Allied intervention in Siberia in 1919, has been authority for the statement that the railway is a "gold mine," but it has been impossible to find out any exact figures regarding profits. One of the Russian officials on the road, who is still functioning, informed the writer that the road shows an annual profit ranging from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000 under ordinary conditions, but that in recent years there have been enormous losses due to depreciated currency in North Manchuria, the Chinese paper dollar in this area now being worth only about two-thirds the value of the Shanghai silver dollar and only about one-third the value of an American gold dollar. Technically the accounts of the Chinese Eastern line are kept in Soviet Russian gold roubles, but due to the fluctuating paper currency in Harbin and North Manchuria, practically all transactions are figured in Japanese gold yen. In Manchuria one never hears of the use of the "tael" which is the monetary unit in most of China south of the Great Wall. North of the Great Wall all transactions are figured with an eye on the value either of the Japanese Yen or the Rusisan gold rouble. Another difference in the Three Eastern Provinces is that one never sees any silver currency, all transactions being in paper currency with fractional notes for the smaller coins, and since there is little or no specie in the treasury to back up the paper currency, the paper money fluctuates largely in accordance with the political fortunes of the military leaders who control the printing presses and use the paper for payment of their troops. All of which adds to the complications of operating a railway which must base its charges for passenger and freight services and pay its bills in some stable currency.

International Politics

Finally one comes to the larger question of National and international politics in Manchuria as they bear on the political fortunes of China and Russia and upon China and Japan, and indirectly upon other countries which have so-called "interests" or "rights" in this area. In the first place there is the question of legal title to the Chinese Eastern Railway, a most valuable property which cost more than $225,000,000 (gold) to construct.

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Most of the original capital was supplied by Russia, the money being raised in loans floated in France. When the Soviets came into power, one of their first actions was to repudiate the loans of the Czarist Government. Then almost simultaneously the Soviet Government offered to "return" the railway to China with no strings attached. In 1924 the Soviet and China entered into agreements to operate the road as a joint enterprise and split the profits. This brings one to the question as to who actually owns the Chinese Eastern Railway. The French have contended that the road actually belongs to them because they loaned the Czar the money which was used for the construction of the line. For a long time it had been rumored in the Far East that the Soviet Government was contemplating the sale of the road to France, the transaction to be a "paper" one whereby the value of the road would be deducted from the old Russian debt to the French Republic. There also had been rumors that Soviet Russia was contemplating the sale of the road to the Japanese Government-owned South Manchuria line. These reports always have produced a quick reaction in China and caused immediate Chinese protests because of the Chinese interest in the road which traverses Chinese territory, the Chinese claiming that the Russians have no legal right to dispose of the road, or any portion of it without their consent. One high official of the Mukden Government informed the writer that the French claim to the railway was purely mythical, in that the money was loaned to the Czarist Government and not to the railway directly; hence the French claim is against the Soviet Government rather than against the railway. Then, finally, the railway is said to owe considerable money to American and Japanese firms for materials supplied to the road during the period of American and Japanese military intervention in Siberia in 1918-1919. The Chinese, being the most practical of businessmen as well as politicians, doubtless realize that in view of the complicated title to the Chinese Eastern Railway, possession is nine points in the law.

Territorial Disputes

Many of the maps of Manchuria which are published in the United States contain a line drawn in an easterly-westerly direction passing through Changchun, which is supposed to separate the Russian and Japanese spheres of influence. Russian maps, particularly those recently published by the Chinese Eastern Railway, however, are quite different from the maps published in the United States and Great Britain, the chief difference being that the Russians indicate a separate territorial division of territory known as "Barga," which cuts into Heilungkiang province and includes the towns of Tsitsihar, Khingan, Hailar and Manchuli. The Russians claim that this territory or "province" really belongs to Outer Mongolia where Soviet Russia exercises a predominating political and economic influence. No Chinese map shows this Barga territory at all, but Japanese maps of this area always include a considerable section of Inner Mongolia as belonging to the Japanese "sphere" in South Manchuria. It only has been in comparatively recent years that the so-called Manchurian question has been considered as a "triangular" question. Japan fought Russia primarily over the question of the control of Korea, which nation previously had been under the domination of China. Russian influence as evidenced in the driving through of the Trans-Siperian and Chinese Eastern Railways, was being extended into Korea which the Japanese looked upon as a "dagger pointed at the Japanese heart." Japan therefore fought Russian for the announced purpose of preserving the "independence" of Korea and after defeating Russia immediately proceeded to annex the Hermit Kingdom to the Japanese Crown and in addition took over all of the Chinese Eastern Railway south of Changchun and included the territory, popularly known as South Manchuria, in the Japanese "sphere." The old Rusisan lease on the Kwangtung Peninsula, including Port Arthur and Dalny (Dairen), was also taken over by the Japanese and ratified in the Portsmouth Treaty, but since the Russian lease was about to expire, the Japanese forcibly extended it for another 99 years as one of the conditions of the notorious Twenty-One Demands which were forced on China in 1915. As stated earlier in this discussion, the Japanese not only imitated, but amplified the original Russian plans after they obtained control of the section of the Chinese Eastern Railway extending from Changchun to Dairen. This section of the railway, now known as the South Manchuria line, is an all-embracing and all-enveloping colonial enterprise that dominates the whole country. It owns coal and iron mines, operates blast furnaces, conducts an educational department for both Chinese and Japanese children, constructs and develops towns, operates electric plants, hotels, model farms, colonization enterprises. dairies, forestry enterprises, operates a postal service on behalf of the Japanese Government, operates an extensive telegraph and telephone service, subsidizes bean-oil plants, sugar and flour mills, publishes newspapers, in fact does everything, including the thinking, for the entire population, Chinese and Japanese, in that area. Then, in addition, it finances a small army, popularly known as "railway guards" which cooperate with the regular Japanese garrison stationed within the Kwangtung Peninsula leased area, at Mukden, and also at Changchun. Recently the Japanese authoriities, apparently scenting trouble from afar, have been busily engaged in the construction of concrete block-houses at all important bridges throughout the South Manchuria Railway system, those block-houses being an exact duplication of the ones originally constructed by the Czarist Russians along the Chinese Eastern line.

(*To be concluded in the next issue of the Review*)

Yen-Young Wedding

The marriage of Miss Julianna Yuyun Yen, daughter of Mr. Yen Tz-chun, Shanghai silk merchant, to Dr. Kwangson Young, director of the Intelligence and Puplicity Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was solemnized last Sunday afternoon at three o'clock in the Majestic Hotel. Several hundred guests withnessed the brilliant ceremony whtch was performed by Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affoirs. The ballroom was beautifully decorated, banked in flowers, and there were guests of all nationalities. Miss Lily Yen, the bride's sister, was maid of honor, while the bridesmaids were Misses Wu, Yang, Hsu and Yen, Mr. Y. H. Woo was best man to the bridegroom. Among the ushers were Mr. F. S. Phen, Mr. Y. F. Lin, Mr. S. N. Liu, and Mr. F. K. Wong, There was a reception after the ceremony, followed by a tea dance in the summer garden. Dr. and Mrs. Young are spending their honeymoon in Hangchow.

From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official), Ta Chung (Kuominchun) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Tuesday, Sept. 3.—Precautionary measures have been instituted along the border of Charhar Province against attempts of Mongolian troops to invade.—The 19th Division has been reduced to 6 battalions by order of Ho Chien.—The River Police of the Special Municipality of Tientsin will hereafter be under the direct control of the Special Municipal Government.—Li Pei-chi, newly appointed Chairman of the Suiyuan Government has tendered his resigna ion to the Central Government.—Ho Chien has issued orders for a general offensive against the Communist leader, Ho Lung.—Seven military airplanes under command of Chang Hui-chang hopped of this morning from Canton for the Capital.—The Legislative Yuan has adopted a village and town automomy enforcement law for submission to the State Council.—A peaceful atmosphere is being restored along the C. E. R. since the enfo cement of martial law.—Various districts along the Manchuria-Siberia border have organized local militia corps.—A Manchuli despatch from Liang Chung-sun states that Soviet cavalrymen opened fire at the Chinese defence line yesterday morning.—A representative of Sun Liang-chen, leading commander of the Northwestern army has arrived in Nanking from Tungkwan to report to Chiang Kai-shek on the disbandment of the 2nd Group Army.

Wednesday, Sept. 4.—Manchurian authorities report that a Chinese postal employee has been assaulted by Japanese railway workers belonging to the South Manchurian Railway.—A ceremony commissioning the newly-launched gunboat *Yungshui* to active service was held in Shanghai yesterday.—Communists in Hunan are reported to have been driven from the Liuyang-Yungho region to the Kiangsi border.—The reply of the National Government to the Russian note demanding the cessation of military activities by Chinese troops along the Manchuria-Siberia border was telegraphed on the 2nd inst.—The German Governm nt is stated to be preparing to send additional consular officials to the Amur region to protect Chinese nationals in Siberia.—The Central Government has issued a circular order announcing a reduction of 20% in the salaries of all military officers during the period of disbandment.—Model military barracks are to be constructed in important points of Kwangtung.—Preparations have been completed for the organization of the Military Advisory Council.—Li Chao-huan has been appointed Administrative Vice-Minister of Railways in succession to Wang Tseng who has resigned on grounds of ill health.—Kwangsi Forces have been reorganized into 3 divisions and 2 independent brigades.—Lu Tih-ping has left Nanking for Nanchang to assume the post of Chairman of the Kiangsi Government in succession to Che Pei-teh.—The National Reconstruction Committee has decided to exploit the mineral resources of Anhwei province.—Chang Hsueh-liang has ordered the death penalty to be inflicted upon any officer of the Anti-Soviet Army found guilty of disclosing military secrets, looting, misappropriation of military funds or other corrupt practices.—Ho Chen-chun, representative of Chiang Kai-shek, has returned to Peiping from Shenyang.—Wangtsinghsien, taken by Soviet cavalry troops Aug. 28, has been recaptured by Chinese defence forces.

Thursday, Sept. 5.—A French Aviation Corporation has submitted to the Ministry of Communications a scheme for the operation of an air passenger service between Tongking, French Indo-China, and Canton.—Comte de Martel is expected in Nanking the latter part of this month to resume negotiations for the conclusion of the proposed Sino-French Commercial Treaty for Annam.—Liu Ho-ting, whose troops have recently been transferred from Anhwei to Fukien and who will personally direct the campaign against the Communists under Chu Teh and Mao Cheh-tung, is expected to arrive in Amoy today.—A telegram from Chungking states that the British troops stationed in Tibet have suddenly been increased to over 20,000 men.—Yang Chao-tai, Vice-Minister of Interior, has been promoted as Minister of Interior in succession to Chao Tai-wen, recently appointed President of the Control Yuan.—The investigation parties to the various Disbandment Districts for the purpose of ascertaining the actual number of soldiers left the Capital yesterday.—Ho-ting arrived in Amoy yesterday and departed almost immediately for Changchow to assist in the campaign against the Communists.

Friday, Sept. 6.—C. T. Wang states that the present move regarding the Provisional Court at Shanghai is a move to reorganize the court in accordance with the regulations governing the organization of Judicial Courts in China.—

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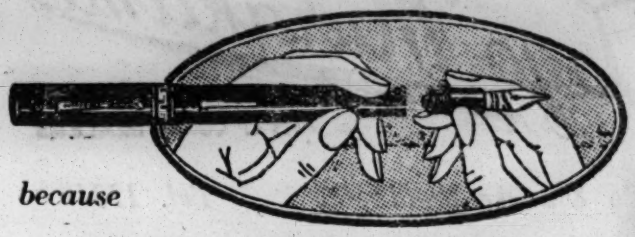

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CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION
No. 1161

The public is hereby notified that Custom House will be closed, and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended, on Tuesday the 17th September, 1929 being the Mid-Autumn Festival.

W. R. Myers
Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House,
Shanghai, 9th September, 1929.

The Ministry of Communications has established a National Wireless Administration to assume sole charge of all government broadcasting stations in the country.—Tiau Ming-chien, Counsellor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is to be appointed Director of the Intelligence and Publicity Department in succession to Chang Wei chen who has resigned.—Ho Chen-chun, representative of Chiang Kai-shek has returned to Peiping from Shenyang.—Lu Tih-ping has been appointed Chairman of the Kiangsi Government Committee in succession to Chu Pei-teh, who has been appointed Chief-of-Staff of the National Army.—Chiang Kai-shek is in receipt of a telegram from the Women's World Peace Federation at Geneva congratulating the National Government on its attitude in the Sino-Soviet crisis.—The Shantung Government Committee has requested that the revenue accruing from the Commodity Tax collected at the Kiao-Tsi Railway Station be appropriated to the Provincial Treasury.—Announcement is made of the immediate establishment of the 6th Route Army Headquarters under the control of Fong Chen-wu, Chairman of tho Anhwei Government Committee.—Pursuant to the Central Government's order forbidding civil officials to hold military posts, Ho Chien has requested that he be relieved of his military posts.—Chiang Shih-hao, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Ningpo, reports the winding up of the affairs of the Bureau.—Shen Hung-lieh, Commander of the Northeastern Naval Squadron, states that he has completed arrangements for a strong defense at various points along the Sungari River.—Soviet military authorities are reported to have built three bridges across the Argun River.—Renewed attacks by Soviet troops in both the Suifenho and Manchuli fronts are reported.

Saturday, Sept. 7.—The regulation of shipping and harbour matters has been added temporarily to the duties of the Inspector-General of Maritime Customs.—Reports from Kalgan state that motor cars belonging to Chinese merchants travelling from Manchuria to Outer Mongolia have been detained by the Outer Mongolian authorities.—The Ministry of Communications has ordered that all Soviet Russians employed on Chinese steamers be replaced immediately.—The Japanese Consul at Nanking has called upon the Director of the Asiatic Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to discuss the case of the killing of a ricsha coolie in Tsingtao by a Japanese marine and the recent assault upon a Chinese postal employee in Changchun by Japanese soldiers.—Seven Chinese merchantmen plying on the Amur River, with their cargoes, are reported to have been commandeered by the Soviet military authorities.—A mandate commending Chang Hsueh-liang and the Northeastern defence force for their meritorious service has been issued by the State Council. Mr. Saburi, the new Japanese Minister to China, will leave Tokyo next week.—Immediately upon their arrival in Nanking from Shanghai Vice-Consul and Mrs. Kao Ying were taken under guard to the detention house of the Kiangning District Court.—A despatch from Suifenho states that a detachment of Soviet cavalry crossed the border at 2 a. m. this morning and opened fire upon the Chinese troops

Sunday and Monday, Sept. 8 and 9.—Chiang Tso-ping, now attending the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva, states that the Moscow Government has withdrawn its demand that a new Manager and Assistant Manager for the C. E. R. be appointed prior to the opening of formal negotiations.—The law governing the Organization of the Military Advisory Council was adopted at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Yuan.—The National Afforestation Conference in Nanking was formally concluded yesterday.—A humiliation service in memory of the 29th anniversary of the signing of the Boxer Protocol was held at the auditorium of the Central Party Headquarters yesterday.—Military reorganization and disbandment must be completed by the end of March, 1930, according to the program of the Central Disbandment Committee.—Another batch of rolling-stock belonging to the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway has been returned to the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway Administration by the Northeastern Communications Committee.—Tzeli, a city in northwestern Hunan, is reported recaptured from the Communists under Ho Lung by provincial forces.—A life-size granite statue of Sun Yat-sen and a marble slab inscribed with the will of the leader have been received at the State Council from Sung Chih-yuan, Chairman of the Shensi Government.—The Hupeh Government has petitioned the Ministry of Finance for approval of a provincial industrial loan of $2,000,000.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has telegraphed the Tibetan authorities to ascertain the actual number of British soldiers in Tibet.—Yang Shu-chwang, who has been directing the campaign against the Communists in Fukien, will shortly return to Nanking to attend to his duties as Minister of Navy.—The opening ceremony of the National Products Museum in Nanking was held today.—Sept. 6 and 7 the severest fighting that has so far occurred between the Soviet and Chinese forces took place on the Suifenho front.—Rail communication on the C. E. R. between Harbin and Suifenho is temporarily suspended.

Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Shimbun Rengo News Service.

Tokyo, Sept.4. —The Japanese Minister of War, General Ugaki, has chosen four military officers in actual service to be despatched to the Peiping Military College as instructors, in compliance with an application made by the Chinese Government.

Tokyo, Sept. 4—Reports from Harbin state that a large number of Soviet citizens, including 300 railway employees, were arrested by the Chinese Aug. 31 and Sept. 1.

Tokyo, Sept. 5.—K. Yoshizawa, ex-Minister to China, has reported to Premier Hamaguchi on the Sino-Russian situation and the general state of affairs in China.

Peiping, Sept. 5—There is reason to believe that the Chinese and Soviet Governments are preparing to issue a joint declaration, preliminary to entering into official negotiations.

Peiping, Sept. 6.—Ho Chen-chun, representative of Chiang Kai-shek, who has been conferring with Chang Hsueh-liang in Mukden, has returned here.

Tientsin, Sept. 6.—Wu Kuang-hsin, for whose arrest a warrant has been issued, arrived here from Japan yesterday and again left Tungku secretly for Dairen.

Harbin, Sept.7.—An outcry has been raised among Russians in Harbin against thier violent treatment by Chinese authorities.

Peiping, Sept. 8.—Count de Martel will leave here the latter part of this month for Nanking to resume Sino-French negotiations.

Tokyo, Sept. 8...International train service connecting Europe and the Far East via Vladivostok is to be increased from once to twice a week.

Harbin, Sept. 8—An attack has been made by Soviet troops on Pogranichnaya, resulting in heavy damages.

Tokyo, Sept. 9.—Ten members of the House of Representatives are leaving here on an inspection trip to Chosen, Manchuria and China.

Mukden, Sept. 9.—An international athletic meet is to be held among Japanese, Chinese and German residents here in October.

Harbin, Sept. 9—All the employees of the Pogranichnaya station have gone on strike, but train services between Pataohotzu and Harbin have been resumed.

Harbin, Sept. 9.—The Soviet bombardment continued throughout last night, according to messages from Pogranichnaya.

Harbin, Sept. 9.—Soviet authorities recently discovered and removed a mine floating near the confluence of the Sungari and Amur Rivers. The mine is believed to have been placed in the river by the Chinese naval fleet.

Manchuli, Sept. 9.—Shortly after four o'clock this afternoon, Chinese and Soviet armies commenced bombarding each other near the 86th railway sidetrack.

Harbin, Sept. 9.—The C. E. R. Bureau has decided to remove all locmotives and other transportation facilities from the compound in Pograninaya station, and to permit only military trains to operate on the line east from Muleng.

Tsingtao, Sept. 10.—Mr. Fujita, Japanese Consul-General here, has visited Wu Tzu-yu, Mayor of Tsingtao, on behalf of Japanese mill owners, urging him to control strictly the striking mill workers. Mr. Wu acceded to the request.

Harbin, Sept. 10.—Despatches from Pogranichnaya state that the city has been in a state of anarchy since last night.

Harbin, Sept. 10—General Blucher, Commander-in-chief of the Soviet Far East army, has issued an order to the Soviet troops not to resort to arms unless the Chinese troops cross the border into Soviet territory.

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Peiping-Suiyuan Railway

See the Great Wall of China, the ancient Ming Tombs at Nankow Pass, the huge stone Buddha at Yun-Kang, the ancient Buddhust relics near Tatung, and scores of other scenes rich in beauty and historical interest that await you along the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway!

Connecting with the Peiping-Mukden and the Peiping-Hankow Railways at Peiping, this line runs from Fengtai, in the general direction of Inner Mongolia, to Shuanhwa, through Kalgan, the "Gateway of Northern China", on to Tatung. Then, skirting outside the Great Wall, it proceeds to Suiyuan and finally on to Paotow, on the edge of the Great Gobi, where dusty camel caravans come in from Mongolia and the northwestern territories, laden with romantic cargoes. It is a trip you will never regret—nor forget—this journey through what is by far the most interesting part of northern China.

Special trains can be arranged for tourists. For information as to rates, schedules, accommodations, etc., apply to the Ticket Agencies—China Travel Bureau, Japan Travel Bureau, Thomas Cook & Sons,—or communicate directly with the Traffic Manager,

The

Peiping-Suiyuan Railway

Head Office

YANG-YU HUTUNG

PEIPING

An advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways

No. 5

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate%	Date of Maturity	Sale Price Sept. 12,	Approx. Yield to Maturity %
The National City Bank of New York	New Stock		446	——
Argentine Government	6	Oct. 1, 1960	99⅛	6.06
Australia	4½	May 1, 1956	86⅜	5.47
U. S. of Brazil	6½	Oct. 15, 1957	88¼	7.49
Kingdom of Belgium	7	Nov. 1, 1956	106¼	6.50
City of Budapest	6	June 1, 1962	74½	8.26
Canadian Pacific Railway	4	Perpetual Stk.	82⅛	4.87
Chgo., Milw., St. Paul & Pacific Rwy	5	Jan. 1, 2000	79⅛	6.35
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6	July 1, 1953	87	7.14
Chile Copper Co. Debs.	5	Jan. 1, 1947	93½	5.59
Chile Government (Railway)	6	Feb. 1, 1961	90¾	6.71
Cuba Northern Railway	5½	June 1, 1942	79	8.15
Chile Government	6	Sep. 1, 1961	90¾	6.71
Cuban Dominican Sugar	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	62	——
Kingdom of Denmark	6	Jan. 1, 1942	103¼	5.63
Dutch East Indies	5½	Nov. 1, 1955	103	5.29
Republic of Finland	5	Feb. 1, 1958	85½	6.64
French Government	7	Dec. 1, 1949	109½	6.17
German Government	7	Oct. 15, 1949	105¾	6.48
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Oct. 15, 1960	80	7.70
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Apr. 15, 1938	86½	8.24
German General Electric Co.	6	May 1, 1948	92	6.76
Greek Government	6	Feb 1, 1968	82¼	7.30
Ilseder Steel Corporation	6	Aug. 1, 1948	83½	7 66
Kingdom of Italy	7	Dec. 1, 1951	95¼	7 39
Japanese Government	6½	Feb. 1, 1954	100½	6 46
State of Minas Geraes (Brazil)	6½	Mar. 1, 1958	90	7.34
Mortgage Bank of Chile	6	Apr. 30, 1961	91½	6.65
Norwegian Hydro-Elec.-Nitro. Corp.	5½	Nov. 1, 1957	90	6 26
Kingdom of Norway	6	Oct. 15, 1952	100¾	5.94
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co.	6½	Jan. 1, 1941	97	6.88
Republic of Peru	6	Dec. 1, 1960	83⅝	7.35
Paris, Lyons & Med Rwy.	6	Aug. 15, 1958	99½	6.04
Republic of Panama	5	May 15, 1963	93	5.46
State of Rio Grande Do Sul (Brazil)	6	June 1, 1968	81¼	7.49
Rhine Westphalia Elec. Power Corp.	6	Aug. 1, 1953	90⅛	6.82
Saxon State Mortgage Inst	6½	Dec. 1, 1946	86	8.02
Saxon Public Works, Inc.	6½	May 1, 1951	90½	7.39
Tokyo Electric Light Co.	6	Jun. 15, 1953	87⅜	7.11
United Kingdom of Gr. Britain	5½	Feb. 1, 1937	102¼	5.13
City of Vienna	6	Nov. 1, 1952	86	7.26
Abitibi Power & Paper Co.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.	84	7.14
Belgian Nat'l. Rwy. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6	(American Shrs)	83⅞	7.15
Cannon Mills Co. (Dividend $2.80 p. a.)		Common Stock	45⅞	——
General Mills Inc.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.	91	6.59
General Mills, Inc. (Div. $3.00 perannum.)		Common Stock	70¼	——
Hershey Chocolate Corp. Convertible	4	Pfd. Stock	125½	3.19
Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc. (Div $2.50 p.a.)		Common Stock	64	——
Pennsylvaina-Dixie Cement Corp	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock.	48¼	——
Willys Overland Co.	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock	95⅛	7.39
General Motors Corp. (New)		Common Stock	74⅛	——
Andes Copper Mining Co.		Common Stock	57⅛	——
United States Steel Corp.		Common Stock	238½	——
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey		Common Stock	74½	——
Standard Oil Co. of New York		Common Stock	43¼	——
Pennsylvania Railroad Company		Common Stock	103	——
United Aircraft & Transport Corp. (p v $50)	6	Pfd. Stock	86¼	3.48
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.		Common Stock	119⅞	——

NOTE: The above quotations are received by Cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday. 11th, September, 1929

Silver:—The week has seen a daily variation in price, except to-day inasmuch as on the 5th inst. we opened at $24\frac{5}{8}$d. for spot and 24¼d. for two months delivery, shed one-sixteenth the following day, and ⅛d. on the 7th bringing the rate to 24d. and $24\frac{1}{8}$d. respectively. On the 9th we regained $\frac{1}{16}$., lost it the following day, and this morning prices come in the same, viz. 24d. and $24\frac{1}{8}$d.

Exchange:—The official rate was 2/4¼d. at opening on the 5th inst. was lowered to 2/4d. on the 6th and again to 2/3¾d. on the 7th where it has since remained.

On the 5th inst. 1/T on London was quoted $2/4\frac{5}{16}$d. and on New York G.$57¼, with the Yen at 81½. Next day the same rates prevailed until the afternoon when a decided change was caused by rumours that the embargo on gold in Japan was not unlikely to be lifted by the early winter. This caused the speculators to rush to cover some of their oversold position in Yen, and sterling became very weak, closing at 2/4⅜d. and G. $56¾. On Saturday, a further decline took place to 2/4d. and 56⅛ the yen being quoted 82¾, and the Gold Bar reaching 403.60. Subsequently a gradually steadier tone developed and yesterday morning $2/4\frac{3}{16}$d. and G. $57 were obtainable. The market then became easier, and this morning a definitely weaker situation has arisen.

We quote on closing as follows: T/T on London $2/4\frac{1}{16}$d., on New York 56⅝, and Yen 82⅝.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 89,889,000 a decrease of Tls 1,220,000

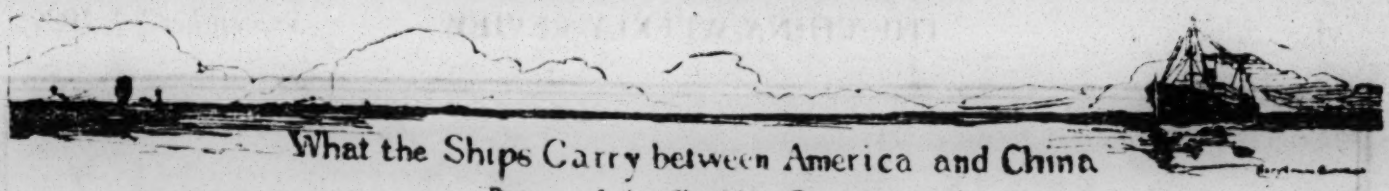
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $135,390,000 an increase of $7,000,000

Estimated value Tls. 187,369,000 as against Tls. 120,088,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for August	Thursday August 5th	Friday August 6th	Saturday August 7th	Monday September 9th	Tuesday September 10th	Wed., September 11th
Bank's selling rates		*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*
T/T London	2/4 240	2/4¼	2/4¼	2/3¾	2/3¾	2/3¾	2/3¾
D/Dfts ,,	—	$2/4\frac{5}{16}$	$2/4\frac{5}{16}$	$2/3\frac{15}{16}$	$2/3\frac{15}{16}$	$2/3\frac{15}{16}$	$2/3\frac{15}{16}$
4 m/s ,,		$2/4\frac{7}{16}$	$2/4\frac{7}{16}$	$2/3\frac{15}{16}$	$2/3\frac{15}{16}$	$2/3\frac{15}{16}$	$2/3\frac{15}{16}$
T/T India	158.259	158¼	155½	155½	155½	155½	155½
T/T France	1,459.423	1460	1460	1430	1430	1430	1430
T/T On N.Y Demand	57.009	57	57	56	56	56	56
		57⅛	57⅛	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
T/T Hamburg R. M.		239½	239½	235	235	235	235
T/T H'kong	83.524	83⅛	83⅞	84¼	84¼	84⅜	83½
T/T Japan	81.884	81⅝	81⅝	83⅜	83½	83⅜	81¼
T/T Batavia	142.184	142½	142½	139¾	139¾	139¾	139¾
T/T Straits	98.528	98½	98½	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
Bk's buying rates							
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/5 990	2/6	2/6	2/5½	2/5½	2/5½	2/5½
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/6⅛	2/6⅛	2/5⅝	2/5⅝	2/5⅝	2/5⅝
6 m/s ,, B/L. Cred D/A	2/6.303	$2/6\frac{5}{16}$	$2/6\frac{5}{16}$	$2/5\frac{13}{16}$	$2/5\frac{13}{16}$	$2/5\frac{13}{16}$	$2/5\frac{13}{16}$
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1.544.231	1545	1545	1515	1515	1515	1515
4 m/s N Y. Lc.	60.101	60⅜	60⅜	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼
4 m/s ,, Doc.	—	60⅜	60⅜	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling	Aug. 5	Aug. 6	Aug. 7	Sept. 9	Sept. 10	Sept. 11
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	$24\frac{3}{16}$	24⅛	24	$24\frac{1}{16}$	24	24
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$ 52¼	52⅛	G.$ 51¾	G.$.51⅞	G.$.51¾	G.$.51⅝
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 393	Tls. 401.90	Tls. 402.90	Tls. 401.90	Tls. 403.70	Tls. 404.0
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.0	111.00	111.0	111.0	111.0	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	71.8875	71.9125	71.8875	71.9125	71.9125	71.95
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	3%	4%	3½%	3%	3%	3%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5½%	London on Paris	T/T 123.89
Bank of France rate of discount	3½%	New York on London	T/T $4.84\frac{23}{32}$
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	$5\frac{9}{16}$%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/$5\frac{13}{16}$
,, 4 ,,	5⅝%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/$11\frac{1}{8}$
,, 6 ,,	$6\frac{1}{16}$%	Kobe on London	T/T 1/$11\frac{3}{32}$



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces, Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.; Sept. Customs Rate Tls. 1.58 equal Gold $1

CITY OF MANDALAY, July 11.
To U. S. of America.

Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo.. Pls. 51
Oil, Wood ..... ,, 14,061
Tungsten Ore..... ,, 5,040
Skins, Sheep, Untanned Pcs. 1,670

SHINYO MARU, July 12.
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:
Shanghai .....Bls. 40 Pls. 39.50
Silk, Raw, Filature:
Wild, Antung etc, Bls. 20 ,, 170.55
Silk Piece Goods ..... ,, 4.20
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo.... ,, 66

SIBERIA MARU, July 12.
From U. S. of America.

Iron, Scrap, Old ..... Pls. 333
Milk, Evaporated ..... ,, 756
Newspapers, Old ..... ,, 750
Tobacco, Leaf ..... ,, 3,588
Cigarettes ..... Mille 2,860
Motor-truck Chassis.... Pcs. 12
Motor-cars, Parts of ... Hk. Tls. 3,617

ARIZONA MARU, July 13.
To U. S. of America.

Tea, Green:
Young Hyson, Kiukiang Pls 38
,, ,, Hangchow ,, 84
Hyson, Kiukiang .... ,, 34
,, Hangchow ... ,, 38
Gunpowder, Ningpo .. ,, 246
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai Bls. 100 Pls. 99.19
Egg Yolk, Dried .... ,, 177

TATSUNO MART, July 15.
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Waste, Refuse:
Shanghai .....Bls. 32 Pls 109.36
Tea, Green:
Hyson, Kiukiang.... ,, 50
Young Hyson, Hangchow ,, 54
,, ,, Kiukiang ,, 41
Gunpowder, Ningpo.. ,, 43
Antimony Regulus..... ,, 1,780
Egg Yolk, Dried..... ,, 636
Feathers, Duck ..... ,, 102
Rhubarb ..... ,, 8
Skins, Doe, Untanned .. Pcs. 2,500
Skins Weasel, Untanned ,, 3,700

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON, July 16.
From U. S. of America.

Copper Ingots..... Pls 1,680
Cheese ..... ,, 15
Chrome Yellow..... ,, 30
Flour, Wheat..... ,, 1,297
Hams ..... ,, 64
Ink, Printing ..... ,, 146
Oil, Cocosine ..... ,, 23
Paper, Printing (Wood free) ,, 3,444
Bedsteads ..... Pcs. 400
Motor-cars ..... ,, 6
Motor-cycles ..... ,, 10
Motor-truck Chassis.... ,, 16
Hats, Felt..... Doz. 12
Varnishes..... Galls. 333
Motor-cycles, Parts of... Hk. Tls. 252
Machinery ..... ,, 16,006

KING CITY, July 18.
From U. S. of America.

Asphalt..... Pls. 2,005
Grease ..... ,, 496
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral Galls. 245,244
Oil, Kerosene, in Case.. ,, 204,350

PRESIDENT TAFT, July 18.
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White Shanghai Bls. 125 Pls. 124.15
White, Soochow Bls. 20 ,, 20.35
Yellow, Hankow, etc. .. Bls. 10 ,, 19.45
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:
White Soochow Bls. 79 ,, 79.24
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:
Shanghai .....Bls. 125 Pls. 124.40
Silk Waste, Refuse:
Antung .....Bls. 29 ,, 98.29
Silk Piece Goods .... ,, 9.20
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo .. ,, 73
Brassware ..... ,, 49
Bristles, Assorted ..... ,, 17
Chinaware, Fine ..... ,, 18
Cigarettes ..... ,, 14
Egg Yolk, Dried ..... ,, 39
Soapstoneware ..... ,, 76
Woodware ..... ,, 5
Skins, Dog, Tanned .... Pcs. 2,000
Skins, Kid, Plates, Tanned ,, 7,430
Skins, Lamb, Plates, Tanned ,, 570

EMPRESS OF FRANCE, July 19.
From U. S. of America.

Cotton Flannel, Grey... Pcs. 4,000

DOLIUS, July 22.
From U. S. of America.

Steel Sheets ..... Pls. 768
Steel, Galvanized:
Sheets Plain..... ,, 250
Tinned Plates, Plain.... ,, 408
Glucose ..... ,, 73
Paints, Unclassed..... ,, 10
Tobacco, Leaf ..... ,, 3,440
Tobacco, Stalk ..... ,, 1,526
Cigarettes ..... Mille 2,500
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral Galls. 7,763
Motor-cars, Parts of.... Hk. Tls. 559

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Swan, Culbertson & Fritz. Tel. 11200 (4 lines) September 10.
Market Weak Business Done 4,520,630 Shares

STOCK	Tuesday Aug 1	Mon. Sept. 9	Tuesday Sept. 10
Alleghany Corporation	50	54¼	52¾
Allied Chemical	318	341	334½
American Can	164¾	173⅜	169½
American Commonwealths Power "A"	29	29¼	29⅜
American Rolling Mill	—	142	138⅜
American Smelting	113	126⅞	123⅜
American Tel. & Tel.	280	293	289
American Tobacco "B"	180⅞	199	196
American Waterworks	135	192½	180¼
Anaconda Copper	117¼	131½	128⅜
Armour & Co. "A"	11	12⅛	12⅛
Atlantic Refining	67	64½	64⅞
Baltimore & Ohio	134¾	140	138⅝
Bank of Montreal	346	347	Unq
Bethlehem Steel	123½	139⅛	127
Calumet & Hecla	42¾	46½	45
Canadian Pacific Railway	227¾	232	230
Chesapeake Corporation	—	88	86
Chicago Northwestern	91⅞	105¼	103
Chrysler	72	73	71
Columbia Gas & Electric	—	95⅜	96⅝
Columbia Gramaphone	64⅛	71¼	68
Consolidated Gas of New York	149½	174	169⅜
Corn Products	98½	114	Mutl
Coty Inc.	58¼	51	52⅜
Curtiss Wright "A"	—	26	25½
Davison Chemical	51¾	53	52¼
Dry Docks	16¾	Unq	14½
Drug Inc.	—	115⅛	114⅜
DuPont de Nemours Co.	187	224	217
Electric Bond & Share	139⅛	182½	179⅞
Erie Railway	Unq	92	89¾
General Electric	382	382½	370¼
General Food	74	70⅛	70
General Motors	70⅛	76⅝	74⅛
General Railway Signal	119	121¼	121¼
Gold Dust	65	64⅜	61⅞
Goodrich Rubber	76½	Unq	71
Goodyear Rubber & Tire Co.	121⅜	118	111½
Granby Consolidated	80	85	81¼
Great Northern Certificate	—	117¼	111
Haygart Corporation	69⅞	65½	64¾
International Cement	79	69	69
International Harvester	122	134¼	130
International Nickel (Com)	47⅜	54¼	51⅛
International Printers Ink	54⅞	55⅜	56
International Products (Com.)	8	Unq	Unq
International Tel. & Tel.	—	141⅜	137⅝
Johns Manville	183	215	206
Kelvinator	16⅝	15¼	15
Kennecott Copper	88¾	93⅜	91
Lambert Co.	146	137	137⅞
Lehigh Valley	94	92½	92
Liggett & Myers, "B"	89	93	92
Mack Trucks	96¾	101⅝	99⅛
Madison Square Garden	18½	17⅝	17½
Missouri Pacific (Com)	93	93	92
Montgomery Ward	119	132	127
Nevada Consolidated Copper	48	52⅝	50⅝
New York Central	232½	244	240⅛
Northern Pacific Railway	109⅞	111½	109¼
Packard Motor Car (Com)	130	161½	153
Paramount Famous Lasky	67	Unq	68⅜
Pennsylvania Railroad	94¾	105⅞	103
Pennroad Corporation	29⅜	26½	26
Phillips Petroleum	36⅞	36½	37⅛
Radio Corp. of America (Com)	87¼	107	105¾
Raybestos	—	55½	55
Reading Railway	120⅛	140⅞	137¼
Reynolds Tobacco, "B"	54½	56	56⅛
Rock Island Railway	136	141¼	139⅜
Shell Union	26½	27½	27⅜
Simmons Co.	116	169¼	164⅞
Southern Pacific Railway	142	152¾	150
Standard Gas & Electric (Common)	139	196	193⅛
Standard Oil of New Jersey	57⅝	72	74½
Standard Oil of New York	39¼	42⅞	43¼
Texas Corporation	61½	68¾	70
Texas Gulf Sulphur	71⅝	70¼	70
Timken Roller Bearing	102	111⅞	108½
Union Carbide & Carbon	120⅜	139½	133⅜
Union Pacific Railway	266	287	280½
United Aircraft & Transport	—	129⅝	119⅛
U. S. Industrial Alcohol	181⅞	209	202⅝
U. S. Leather "A"	34⅞	35¾	34¼
United States Realty & Improvement	88⅝	95½	92½
United States Steel	213½	241¼	238½
Vacuum Oil	121⅞	122	124⅞
Vanadium	87¼	94	87¾
Warner-Quinlan (Com)	31¾	31¾	30⅛
Westinghouse E. & M. (Com)	211⅝	271	260⅜
Willys Overland	24¾	22⅜	22
Wright Aeronautical	128	135	133½
CALL MONEY	12%	8%	10%

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Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works

Engineers, Boilermakers and Shipbuilders

SHANGHAI

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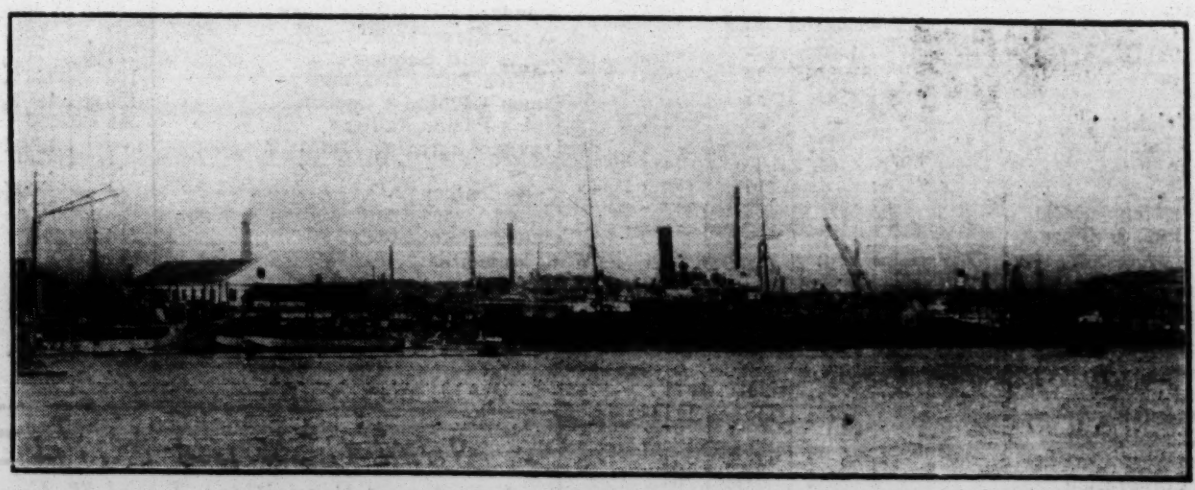
Codes Used:
A.B.C. 5th Edition,
Bentley's, Lieber's,
Standard, The
Engineering 2nd
Edition.

Two Dry Docks—Dimensions are

Name	Length on Blocks	Breadth		Depth on Sill
		Top	Bot.	
No. 1 Dock	545-ft.	70-ft.	62-ft.	20-ft.
No. 2 Dock	502- „	70- „	60- „	23- „

Sheerlegs to lift 75 tons,



Chinese Government Railways

Peiping-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

Time Table

In effect Feb. 20, 1929

From Peiping to Hankow

Station / Train	Peiping	Shih-kia-chuan	Cheng-chow	Hsiao-kan hsien	Han-kow
* No. 1	d.18.00	a. 2.16 d. 2.56	a.17.15 d.17.35	d.11.49	a.14.20
* No. 11	d. 9.55	a.19.27 d.20.07	a.13.26 d.13.45	a.12 18 d.12.23	a.16.05
* No. 3			d.13.15	a. 7.18 d. 7.21	a. 9.50
No. 9	d. 9.40	a.18.21 d.19.01	a 10.50		
No. 23	d. 5.40	a 21.44			
No. 25		d. 3.45	a. 5.05		
No. 27			d.10.06	a.20.07 d.20.37	a. 2.33
No. 75				d.13.00	a.17.05

From Hankow to Peiping

Station / Train	Han-kow	Hsiao-kan-hsien	Cheng-chow	Shih-kia-chuan	Pei-ping
* No. 2	d.18.00	d.20.39	a.14.28 d.14.48	a. 5.05 d. 5.45	a.13.50
* No. 12	d.10.50	a 14.51 d.14.56	a.13.13 d.13.33	a. 7.32 d. 8.12	a.17.30
* No. 4	d.13.30	a 16.01 d.16.03	a.10.05		
No. 10			d.17.41	a. 9.33 d.10.13	a.18.35
No. 28	d. 1.00	a. 7.00 d. 7.20	a.17.34		
No. 26			d.22.34	a. 2.15	
No. 24				d. 7.40	a 20.06
No. 74	d. 7.45	a.11.39			

REMARKS: *With First, Second and Third Class Dining Cars.

Telegraphic Address "KINCO" Code A. B. C. 5th Edition. For further information, address Hankow Line, Managing Director, Peiping-Hankow.

Lung-Hai and Pien-Lo Lines

In Operation: From Tapu (Haichow) to Lingpao: 825 Kilometers

In Construction: From Lingpao to Sianfu: 225 Kilometers

"The Great Overland Route in China"

This Line will soon become the most important Railway in China, connecting as it will, the remote provinces of Kansu, Shensi and Honan with the sea and passing through the ancient and famous capitals of Lanchow, Sian, Loyang and Kaifeng.

There are many points of historical interest to visit along the line, the best known being Lung-Men with its gigantic display of carved stone Buddhas, dating back from the introduction of Buddhism into China, some 2000 years ago.

The Lunghai and Pienlo Lines are connected at Hsuchow with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and at Chengchow with the Peking-Hankow Railway.

An "Express" train runs thrice a week between Hsuchow and Chengchow leaving Hsuchow Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and leaving Chengchow Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. This train is provided with 1st and 2nd class cars, sleeping and dining accommodations.

For further particulars, intending passengers are requested to apply to the Shanghai Office, Lunghai Railway Administration, at the Chung-Foo Bank Building, 25 Jinkee Road, Shanghai

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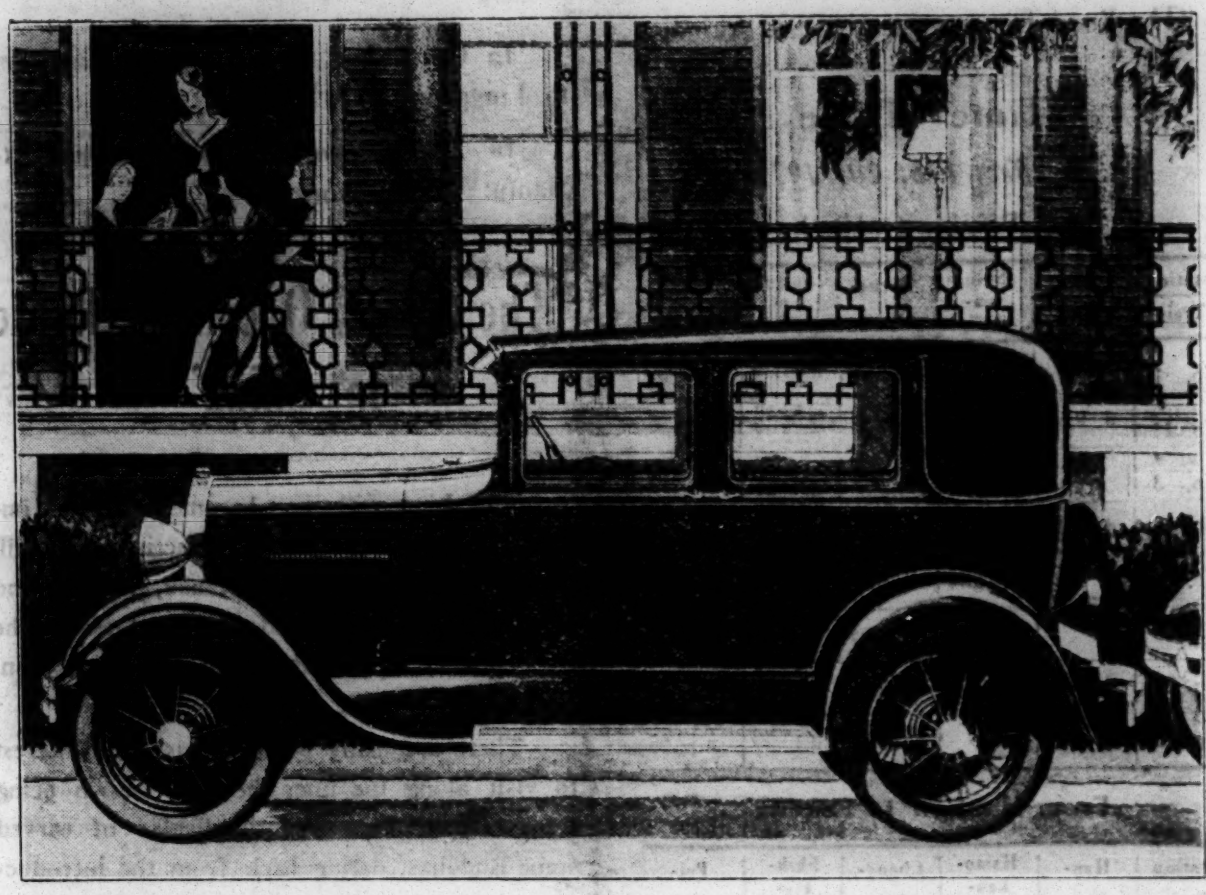
Greater even than its Beauty is the Performance of the New Ford Car



The joy of driving the new Ford comes not alone from its speed—its safety—its comfort—its reliability—the pride you take in its beauty of line and color—but also from the pleasure it puts into motoring.

Instantly, when you start away for your first drive in this new car you will have a feeling that here is an unusual, alert and capable car. That here is a car fully equal to every need and emergency. That here is a car with a new eagerness to go. A new aliveness. A new responsiveness, in traffic and on the open road.

As the days go by you will find yourself developing something of a real friendliness for the new Ford—a growing pride that is deeper and more personal than just an acknowledgment of faithful service.

Let our dealer take you for a demonstration ride with no obligation whatsoever on your part. You will agree then that only Ford could have built such a remarkable car at a low price.

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Ford Motor Company Exports Inc., Shanghai.